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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1872. NO. 237.

FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the National Republican Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The National Republican Executive Committee met at the Capitol to-day. There was a very large attendance, including Secretary Robeson and General Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The proceedings were very interesting. Several letters from prominent Republicans in different States were read, those from West Virginia and North Carolina taking a very favorable view of the prospects of the party in those States in the coming August elections. Senator Wilson, in a brief speech, tendered his resignation as Vice President of the committee, which, he said, was not a question of choice, but consistency and duty. It pained him because of his long association with the committee. Several gentlemen followed in brief remarks, and it was suggested that the nomination of a successor to Mr. Wilson be left with that gentleman. Senator Harlan, Assistant Secretary Cowen, Governor Cooke, Judge Edmunds, and Frederick Douglass were elected as the resident committee. It is thought Colonel Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, will succeed Senator Wilson as Vice President of the National committee.

Indiana Democratic Convention—Hendricks Nominated for Governor—Greeley and Brown Indorsed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 12.—The Democratic convention met at ten o'clock this morning and was called to order by Mr. E. S. Alters, Chairman of the Central Committee. A call of counties was had and full delegations from every county responded. The chairman announced that in view of the amount of business to be transacted, the Central Committee had agreed to dispense with the office of temporary chairman, and Hon. J. R. Crofrotb, of Tippecanoe, was unanimously chosen permanent chairman. Mr. Crofrotb briefly thanked the convention, but declined to make any extended speech, preferring to proceed with the business of the convention. After the appointment of Secretaries and one Vice President for each Congressional district the following committees on resolutions was then named: Thomas R. Cobb, Samuel W. Holmes, ——Garland, C. R. Corey, Delano R. Eckles, W. M. Fishback, T. B. Woods, David Mosk, Jeremiah Smith, W. F. Marshall, J. D. Osborn.

The chairman then announced the next business to be the appointment of a committee to select Electors at Large. Hon. J. E. McDonald begged leave to offer a suggestion to the convention, which he did in the following words: "My reasons are, I don't suppose, Mr. Chairman, that any man in this Convention is now ignorant as to what will be the action of the Baltimore Convention. In the event that the Cincinnati Convention adjourned it was patent that nothing remained but to form a Union with the men who had met at Cincinnati. Mr. Chairman, I have ever been inclined to recognize the logic of events, therefore whatever may be known my personal claims, if it was was left to me, I would prefer to see the Convention at its first session accept Democratic nominations, and move forward to victory or defeat under that banner. [Cheers.] But that question is now settled, and to the extent of my health and strength, and believe I can do so more effectually as an independent citizen than I could in the attitude of a delegate. For that reason I have this laid before the Convention if there should be any serious purpose in the matter.

In haste, yours, GEO. W. JULIAN.

The names of Messrs. Allen and Gray were withdrawn and a call of counties proceeded with. Messrs. Harrison, Gray and Julian are Liberal Republicans. Mr. Williams is a Democratic elector at large and Hon. M. C. Kerr on the second ballot.

A resolution was offered instructing the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for Greeley and Brown. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate.

The committee appointed to report delegates for the State at large to the Baltimore Convention reported the following as delegates: Martin M. Foy, of Morrow; J. D. Williams, of Knox; Robert Lowry, of Milton; B. Harris, of Hannah, of Vigo; D. D. Dickmas, Cass; Lewis Sparks, Stevenson county; Dr. McCormick, Tippecanoe county; Jerome Corbin, Marshall county.

The following nominations for State officers were then made: For Secretary of State, John M. Bayly, present deputy; for Auditor of State, John B. Stoel, present deputy; for the present incumbent, John G. Shortmeier; for Treasurer of State, James B. Brayor, present Treasurer, without opposition; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Milton B. Hopkins, of Montgomery; Attorney General, Ben Harris, of Vigo; Clerk of Supreme Court, Ed. J. Price, of Sullivan; Reporter of Supreme Court, Robinson, of Spencer county. The ticket is straight-out Democratic.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a report: First, that the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, with the propositions contained in Greeley's letter accepting the nomination, constitutes a basis on which all the elements of opposition to the present administration can unite; that the time demands complete restoration of all rights lost through rebellion; third, declaration of principles of civil authority: fourth, demands real and not simulated civil service reform; fifth, "that we regard the action of the Thursday, with backing to southerly and easterly, and increasing cloudiness northwest of the Ohio Valley, with possibly threating weather over the Northwest. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

M. E. Sunday School Institute at Youngstown, O.—Pigeon Shooting Tournament.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 12, 1872.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School institute, embracing the Ohio and Pittsburgh conference, convened here yesterday. A large portion of the one hundred and fifty delegates expected are present. The Rev. C. Wilson conducts the sessions. It will continue most of the week.

The pigeon tournament is to commence on the 25th inst., to continue three days. Twelve hundred birds have been secured for the occasion. Liberal premiums are offered, and a large attendance is expected, including the best marksmen in the States.

International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

LOWELL, MASS., June 12.—The afternoon session of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced with devotional exercises. The committee on permanent organization reported H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, for President, who declined, but on urgent solicitation accepted. Among the Vice Presidents are W. H. Irving, of West Virginia; C. Watts, of Indiana; E. W. Chase, of Minnesota; Robert Windensall, Nebraska; General Secretary, George D. Strout, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hutchins, of New Jersey, reported from the sixth annual report of the Executive Committee, and also the report of Mr. Morse, one of the agents of the Executive Committee. Mr. Wendall read the account of the National Association. Mr. Cheever, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Temporary Committee on business, announced meetings for to-morrow morning. A resolution by unanimous consent was introduced, limiting the time of speaking here to-day. The remainder fifteen minutes, and all others to five. Closed with prayer.

The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The semi-annual meeting of the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States began here to-day's session here to-day. The report shows it has doubled its numbers since last July. The following officers were elected: John G. Bond, Supreme Grand Master; M. Campbell, Deputy Grand Master; R. C. Knox, Secretary; John Fullerton, Treasurer.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Vote of Want of Confidence in the English Ministry to be Moved in Parliament.

Special to the N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, June 12.—The position of the government on the treaty creates great political excitement. The government believes that treaty is not dead. It is rumored that a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry is to be moved in Parliament by Disraeli or Bouverie, probably by the latter, but if so it cannot be carried. The general expectation is that there will be an adjournment of the Geneva Conference.

The Meeting of the Arbitrators.

LONDON, June 12.—The assemblage of the Geneva arbitrators is the great subject of discussion, as there is no provision in the treaty which requires the meeting of the arbitrators on June 15th; but they had intended meeting on that day, as both Governments must then deliver their final papers, or if the tribunal assembles they must close their arguments. The difficulty in the case is that England requests the United States to join in a postponement of the meeting, but no meeting is positively provided for. If England asks a postponement, the request involves a consent to the violation of the treaty, and contrary to American views.

Jesuits to be Expelled from Germany.

BERLIN, June 12.—A bill is being prepared in the Federal Council, providing for the expulsion of all Jesuits from Germany, even though they be natives.

The San Juan Boundary Arbitration.

BERLIN, June 12.—The British Embassy unexpectedly presented on the 10th instant to Emperor William, the Arbitrator under the treaty of Washington, their answer to the American case on the San Juan boundary question. Mr. Bancroft submitted his replication yesterday. The Emperor will deliver his decision as soon as both parties request it.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, June 12.—The boat in which the London crew rowed their match on the Thames last Monday has been deposited in the Crystal Palace.

PARIS, June 12.—Thiers' demeanor during the debate on Monday, on the Army Bill, greatly irritates members of all political parties. Dissatisfaction with his remarks is openly expressed. In the Assembly to-day, M. Randal, deputy, charged Thiers with possessing all the annoyance of the first Napoleon.

LUXEMBURG, June 12.—The treaty giving Germany the working control over the Luxemburg railways has been signed. The Germans stipulate never to make use of the roads for transportation of war like material in time of war.

PARIS, June 12.—J. Bancroft Davis, Amerigent, accompanied by the counsel for the United States leaves this city for Geneva to-morrow.

LONDON, June 12.—The channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club took place today. The course was from the Nore to Dover. The Egeria came in first, but by time allowance the Fonia, which was second, was awarded the prize. The Kriemhila was disabled during the race and was towed into port by a tug.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 12.—Consols, for money, 92¾; account, 92¾. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90¾; 5-20s of 1865, 91¼; 5-20s of 1867, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, June 12.—5-20s of 62, 96¾.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 55f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Red winter wheat 12s 8d. Flour 28s@s 6d. Corn 27s 6d.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Report of the Congressional Committee of Investigation—The Affairs of the Company in the Best Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Committee on the Pacific Railroads, of the House, made a report Monday upon the resolution of February 13th, to investigate and report upon the financial condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The statement is voluminous, embracing all the evidence adduced before the committee. The following is a brief synopsis: There are no charges of any kind whatever made against the management of the company, and in order to meet the suggestions made in any communications referred to the committee or any of its members, as well as all objections of a general character, the committee put interrogatories to the company, which were answered under oath. The range of the inquiries was designed to cover the actual condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The evidence shows that the affairs of the company are in a sound and clean condition. Thus far the road has been constructed by contractors to whom the work has been let after public competitive bidding. No director, officer or engineer of the company has been in any way pecuniarily interested in the construction contracts or the purchase of materials or supplies. The building of the road has progressed as rapidly as prudent financial management and the permanent interests of the road permitted. The work throughout is shown to be of the most satisfactory character, and from all American manufacture, and from American ores. There will be in operation at the close of this year 550 miles of the main road. Surveys entirely across the continent have developed an excellent route, with easy grades and through a country of much average fertility. In addition to the portion already completed there is now under construction and preparing for contract, east and west of the Rocky Mountains, 1,031 miles of track. Grading is progressing on the Yellowstone and Washington Territories. The company has examined, plotted, appraised and prepared for market 2,726,500 acres of its lands in Minnesota and Washington Territory, at a cost of one cent per acre, and of these lands applications are on file for the purchase of 146,624 acres. The company's policy is to sell its lands cheap to actual settlers. The lands are held by them in fee simple absolute, and by the company, and no portion of the grant can be diverted from this purpose.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1872.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S FUNERAL.

The following will officiate as pall-bearers at the funeral of James Gordon Bennett to-morrow: Horace Greeley, *Tribune*; Manton Marble, *World*; Geo. Jones, *Times*; Charles A. Dana, *Sun*; David M. Stone, *Journal of Commerce*; James Brooks, *Express*; Hugh Hastings, *Commercial Advertiser*; Robert Bonner, *Ledger*; Murat Halstead, *Cincinnati Commercial*; Frederick Hudson, formerly of the *Herald*. Archbishop McCloskey has been invited to attend the ceremonies, and will be assisted by a large number of the revered clergy of the city and vicinity.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

London papers represent the famine in Persia worse than ever.

THE SYNOD

Of the Reformed Church to-day elected the Rev. Dr. Van Zandt as Professor of Theology in Brunswick Seminary, and adjourned for an excursion.

GEN. BUTLER

Is conducting his own defense in the case of Tilden against him for damages in seizing the steamer Nassau during the war.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT LOSING GROUND.

It is evident that the enthusiasm of the numerous trades in favor of strikes is fading out. It is stated that large defections have taken place to-day among the sewing machine workmen, cabinet makers and others. The piano manufacturers' union met to-day and adopted a report, which is to be printed in German and English and distributed among the workmen. It states that the shops will be kept open ten hours as heretofore, and that the piano makers will be prepared to resist any attempt on the part of the men to abridge the hours of daily labor. Twenty-four members gave their names to the report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two abandoned women were sent to jail to-day for knocking a man down on Broadway last night, and robbing him.

Judge Blatchford to-day overruled all demurrers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the substitution of Mrs. Fisk as plaintiff in the place of her husband.

The Belt and Nut Manufacturers' Association occupied to-day in discussing reports of committees relative to the standard prices of goods.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail on Thursday over the Southern States, with light to fresh winds; partly cloudy weather, winds veering to westerly and possibly occasional areas of light rain, over the New England States to-night, followed by clearing weather on Thursday; clear weather for the Middle States on Thursday, with light southerly winds changing to southerly and easterly, and increasing cloudiness northwest of the Ohio Valley, with possibly threating weather over the Northwest. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Probable Failure of Arbitration.

Steam Pressure on Tug Boats.

Dr. Huston to be Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Bounty for Three Year Men.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1872.

The Treaty.

The State Department has instructed Bancroft Davis not to assent to the filing of the argument by the English agents at Geneva, but to insist that the arguments shall be filed in strict accordance with the fifth article of the treaty, and then, if the Arbitrators decide to adjourn on motion of the English agent, this government will not, of course, object. That an adjournment, or the entire breaking up of the conference, is expected, is shown by the fact that Bancroft Davis has telegraphed to the gentleman who has charge of his house here not to rent it for the summer, as he will probably have use for it.

The Failure of the General Bridge Bill

For the Ohio river, in which was an amendment fixing steam pressure on tug boats at one hundred and fifty pounds, has given rise to a statement that this particular provision failed. It passed, however, in a separate bill, and the time during which the increased pressure can be and was excluded was for one year.

Sorchended for Cause.

Ex-Mayor Bowen, of this city, was last night elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greeley and Brown club. He failed last winter to receive an appointment he solicited from the President to one of the South American missions.

Excitement Over the Huston Case.

The printing of the evidence for the prosecution in the Huston case in Baltimore has excited such general indignation at the course pursued by the Church Court, that measures have been taken to secure the quashing of Dr. Huston by the grand jury, in order that all the evidence on both sides may be made public.

In the Army Bill

As passed, branding, marking or tattooing soldiers by sentence of court martial is made illegal. The same bill appropriates $270,000 for testing three models of breech and muzzle-loading heavy ordnance, to be selected by the Secretary of War, powder and ammunition to be furnished by the government.

Bounty for Three Years' Men.

The War Department has written to the Secretary of the Treasury, assuming the responsibility of dating back the time of enlistment of those three months regiments which, after partial organization, organized as three years' troops. This will allow the three months troops of this class the benefit of the act of Congress allowing one hundred dollars bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years between May 3d and August 6th, 1861.

Appointment of Minister

To the United States will leave Paris for Washington on the 21st instant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1872.

MINOR MATTERS.

Some of the higher officials believe there will be a cabinet meeting either Tuesday or Friday of next week.

Senator Harlan has bought one-half the interest of John M. Morris in the *Daily Morning Chronicle*, which is to be brought into closer relations with the administration.

It was stated in the press dispatches last night that a number of prominent Democrats had held a conference, and had resolved to take immediate steps for calling a convention for the purpose of nominating a straight Democratic ticket in the event of the Baltimore Convention indorsing the Cincinnati ticket. Inquiry brought to-day the information that the meeting, if one were held, was merely informal; that the persons who called themselves Democrats were strangers here; that the number was not so large as reported, and that the alleged conference was a myth. Democrats here feel no fear of the movement, as well as all objections of a general character, the committee put interrogatories to the company, which were answered under oath. The range of the inquiries was designed to cover the actual condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The evidence shows that the affairs of the company are in a sound and clean condition. Thus far the road has been constructed by contractors to whom the work has been let after public competitive bidding. No director, officer or engineer of the company has been in any way pecuniarily interested in the construction contracts or the purchase of materials or supplies. The building of the road has progressed as rapidly as prudent financial management and the permanent interests of the road permitted. The work throughout is shown to be of the most satisfactory strengthens the rumor which prevailed in official circles several months ago, that they had satisfactory information that the Chairman had made damages to the United States, and this they had ascertained through their agents here.

THE COTTON TAX QUESTION.

Numerous inquiries as to the exact status of the bill to refund the cotton tax are received in this city from parties in the South and South, who are interested in its passage. The bill is still pending action by the House Committee of Ways and Means, who are expected to report it early next session. The friends of the bill express a belief that it will be attached a feeling favorable to its passage by the defeat of the so-called Morrill amendment and the passage, by a large majority, of the Kelley-Hoar-Hooper amendment to the omnibus appropriation bill providing for the payment of claims from colleges, now pending the two-cents per pound tax on cotton judgments obtained before the Court of Claims.

The Recent Battle at Monterey, Mexico—The City Sacked.

MATAMORAS, June 12.—The official bulletin of Gen. Trevino, relating to the battle of Monterey, on the 30th ult., reached here to-day. He announces a complete victory over the government forces, and capture of their supplies, after an engagement in which his own army sustained severe loss. Colonel Revuelias, with several hundred government troops, attempted to escape, but was soon found in pursuit and retired to Saltillo, pursued by General Lozy with eight hundred men. On the 30th and the 3d the city of Monterey was sacred by the soldiers of both sides, and a large amount of property stolen. Searching for arms was completely cleaned out. Colonel Steel, an American, well and favorably known in Northern Mexico, and for years a resident of Monterey, serving of the staff of General Treveno, was killed. Many youths of the city serving in the National guard were also killed. The whole city has been plundered and is represented to be in a state of mourning for those killed in action; nearly every family lost some member.

Programme of the Peace Jubilee at Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., June 12.—The first day of the grand musical festival will be ushered in memorial the second to England, the third to Germany, the fourth to France, the fifth to Austria, and the sixth to Russia. The following Sunday there will be a grand sacred concert. The following is a part of the programme for Tuesday, 18th: British national anthem, "God Save the Queen," sung by the full chorus of twenty thousand voices, which is also the eminent artiste, Madame Ermina Rudersdorf, accompanied by the band of the Grenadier Guards and numerous trains of one thousand performers, military bands, one thousand full corps of drums, all bells of Boston in chimes, and several batteries of artillery fired by electricity.

Rev. Dr. Huston Indicted for Adultery.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The Grand Jury in the Criminal Court to-day presented Rev. Dr. Huston for adultery.

STATE POLITICS.

Judge John Farrer declines to be a candidate for Assembly on the Washington County Republican ticket.

The Lancaster *Express* says: The numerous friends of Esaias Billingfelt will be gratified to learn that he has consented to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress. It was not Mr. Billingfelt's intention to be a candidate for any office after the expiration of his senatorial term, but the solicitations of his fellow citizens who have watched his course as Harrisburg with appreciation for years, amounted almost to a demand that he should consent to the use of his name at this time.

Following is the full Republican ticket nominated in Mercer on Monday: For Congress, William Waugh Sterrett; H. Brandegee Assembly, Thomas Morford; delegate to Constitutional Convention, A. S. Anderson; Sheriff, R. C. McClure; Prothonotary, S. F. Thompson; Recorder, G. W. Wright; Clerk of Courts, E. L. Rose; District Attorney, W. A. McCormick; Commissioner, Elijah Baker; Director, John Fisher. Mr. Connor, Auditor, John C. Black, J. H. Baker; Coroner, Dr. James Brush.

About Iron Furnaces.

LOUISIANA has had a phenomenon in the form of "celestial chowder," as it is demonstrated, though only Celestials could get any good of it. It consisted of a shower of little diamond shape, with serrated edges, and in appearance resembling cornmeal. The shower extended over a distance of ten miles, and the fish frames fell by millions. They rattled on the roofs of the startled citizens like grape-shot, and hushed voices wanted to know what it meant. They still are anxious for that information, not knowing whether to augur good or ill from it. They have heard of showers of blood, of frogs, of grain, and of pitchforks. A long time ago, also, when Pharoah wouldn't let Joseph go, there were other showers, but there has never been a precedent for disintegrated fishes to fall from a clear sky, and Jonah's experience is looked on as trivial in comparison. The bones resemble the varieties found on the Pacific coast, but it is too much for even science to maintain that the ethery element could transport solids for protracted meetings for three months. The only plausible theory is that a pisatorial meteor burst in the designated vicinity and deposited its freight without stopping for a receipt.

Twenty-three Ku-Klux prisoners have arrived at the Albany Penitentiary from Charleston, S. C.

Lippincott's Soda Fountains

Are the best. Call and see samples at McClaran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue. tf

THE OIL REGIONS.

Report for the Month of May.

Daily Average Production 18,505 Barrels.

SHIPMENTS—NUMBER OF WELLS DRILLING.

From the Titusville *Courier's* monthly statement, published yesterday, we make the following extracts:

THE PRODUCTION.

By the following statement we determine the total production for the month; the daily production, and give also a comparison with the previous month and with the same time last year:

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells June 1st	224,622
Pipe companies stocks June 1st	281,317
Tanks at Oleara June 1st	89,144
Stock in iron tanks June 1st	391,646
Total stock June 1st	986,732
Shipments during May	512,336
Total	1,499,068
Stock on hand May 1st, as corrected	925,413
Production for the month (31 days)	480,780
Average per day for 31 days	18,595
Average per day for January, corrected	16,713
Average per day for February, corrected	16,991
Average per day for March, corrected	15,667
Average per day for April, corrected	16,209
Average per day for May, 1871	15,218
Increase May over April	2,326
Increase over same time last year	16,269

THE SHIPMENTS.

Following is a recapitulation of the shipments for May, reduced to barrels of forty-three gallons each, compared with those of the preceding month:

	April. Bbls.	May. Bbls.
To New York	168,324	197,071
" Boston	13,764	13,286
" Philadelphia	43,687	43,357
" Pittsburgh	84,909	129,413
" Cleveland	86,074	103,437
" Baltimore	9,212	8,459
" All other points	16,343	13,322
Total	421,743	512,336

THE STOCK.

In spite of the large shipments of oil which were made during May we find that total stock in the region increased very decidedly during that time, the total advance being upwards of 66,000 barrels; the amount, based whenever possible, upon actual measurement of professional gaugers, whose certificates we now have, is now but a trifle less than a million barrels.

	Bbls.
Total stock, January 1st, 1872	519,509
Total stock, February 1st, 1872	566,409
Total stock, March 1st, 1872	655,039
Total stock, April 1st, 1872	859,800
Total stock, May 1st, 1872	925,413
Total stock, June 1st, 1872	986,732
Total stock, June 1st, 1871	800,000
Increase in May	61,319
Increase over same time last year	377,266

THE PRODUCING WELLS.

Under this head we have little to say, since except to widen former well assured territory, but little has been accomplished. The Octave district, southeast of this city, bids very fair to prove of permanent great value, and we look for a large increase in the yield indirates; farther east and near the Oil creek Railroad track on the Griffin farm in the vicinity of the old Drake well, oil has been found in paying quantities, and quite probably between these points a wide breadth of valuable territory may be developed. Some additions to the Pithole oil field are constantly being made, but scarcely more than enough to compensate for the yield of the Pithole district also development proceeds surely, the boundaries being steadily enlarged.

In the Parker district, however, by far the greatest amount of activity is shown and very satisfactory results are being obtained. Several wells have been drilled at both extremes, now more than fourteen miles apart, while between these points, with a wide range of territory, new and fresh developments with an average yield equal to, if not greater, than those of any other district, are being made.

The whole number of wells drilling on the 1st inst., was two hundred and ninety-three, against two hundred and seventy-seven on May 1st.

LETTER FROM BROOKVILLE.

All About the City in the Pines—As a Business Center—Coal in Abundance—Horrible Roads—Manufactories—Fine Buildings—Disgraceful Streets and Sidewalks—Driftwood Branch of the Allegheny Valley Road—Hard Times Among the Lumbermen—No Greeley Men to be Found.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., June 8, 1872.

"Why don't you say something about Brookville?" asked a correspondent of the COMMERCIAL several years ago, to which I believe the COMMERCIAL has not yet responded, and I will therefore say something in behalf of this growing and enterprising though neglected city in the pines.

Brookville, the shire town of Jefferson county, is situated at the confluence of North Fork and Redbank creek, at the head of the navigation of the waters of those streams form Red Bank creek, and on the old Waterford and Susquehanna turnpike. It is distant from Kittanning, Franklin, Clearfield, Indiana and Ridgeway, about forty miles, thus being the center of business for the greater portion of the communities residing between Brookville and the places mentioned. The county of which it is the county seat and business center is rich beyond computation as deposits of bituminous coal and also magnificent forests of fine timber, and has a very productive soil for agricultural purposes.

In consequence of its distance from railroads, one being approachable only traveling over horrible roads, this town of 2,500 members has been comparatively unknown, even to those who have been residents of this State all their lives, and is known to outsiders as if it were at the north pole; and yet I venture to say that nowhere in the country can be found a more refined, intelligent, kind-hearted and enterprising people.

Within the borough limits there are three extensive saw mills, two sash and door factories, one planing mill, one foundry, which turns out engines and machinery which invite comparison from any establishment in the country. There is also a wooden hoop factory, two grist mills, a tannery and plow factory, several wagon factories, besides a fair representation of all trades necessary to supply the wants of a country. The hotels of which there are two, are conducted in a manner to compare with the best hotels in the cities, and no town in the State can show finer or more substantial business blocks or better goods. We have two banks in operation, and doing a good business, and a magnificent building is being erected for another one.

We have a fine Court House, fine churches, and our *school houses and our jail are a disgrace to the country*, but, withal, we have good schools and an accomplished corps of teachers. We have Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and Red Men, and a camp of the G. A. R., and I am safe in saying that the Masonic hall is the finest one outside of the great cities.

The learned professions are well represented, and among the representatives are men who are the peers of any of their brethren in the state.

The country around Brookville is hilly, the land of timber pure, and the people are hale and vigorous.

The Driftwood branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad passes by this place, and will by the hand of the genius of improvement, which read, it is expected, will be finished in about nine months, and when finished will be one of the most important and one of the finest improvements in the country, giving as it does a great highway, of a maximum grade of about sixteen feet to the mile, across the mountains. All the heavy cuttings, all the tunneling and bridging, is now in the hands of contractors, and I never saw the man I cut before last night to the best of my knowledge.

INFORMATION FOR MURDER.

After the making of this statement, Chief of Police Clark preferred a charge of murder against Lynch, and he was held to wait the result of the Coroner's investigation.

THE INQUEST.

In the afternoon Coroner Wilson summoned a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest over the deceased, to view the body. The investigation was then adjourned to the Mayor's office, where the following testimony was elicited:

STATEMENT OF MRS. TEETS.

Mrs. Mary E. Teets, sworn—Am almost thirty-six years old; live at No. 190 Arch avenue; Hatfield (deceased) has been acquainted with the Hatfield family almost twenty-four years; saw Mr. Hatfield at his house Monday evening; took supper with the family and he afterwards took me home; staid but a short time; on Tuesday evening, between seven and eight, was in trouble concerning my husband; Mrs. Hatfield invited me down to consult with her husband; went to the house and found the boy organs of another part of the house, were conveyed to their lock-up, and kept to await further developments.

LYNCH'S STATEMENT.

Before the inquest was held, Lynch dictated the following statement to Mr. C. E. Locke, for publication:

Went home near about twelve o'clock last night; got up this morning at half-past seven; went to the gate; the entrance to the house is from the yard, and the hall divides the house; the front door is locked on the inside but did not shut the door; I laid down on the top of the bed, first taking off my clothes and pantaloons, and fell to sleep; I heard a scratching noise in Mrs. Teets's room; I listened and thought I slumbered; I got up and passed through my door and across the hall; I went to a window which opened from Mrs. Teets's room into the hall; I looked through the window; I thought that there was a pane of glass out; I found the window closed; I pushed it down; on the hall side; while listening, I heard my sister and a man talking; they were in the bed, as the bed is on the side of the room next to me; I heard the voices; I then stepped to the door of her room, and put my shoulder to the door; I gave one push, but did not succeed in forcing open the door; I gave two more pushes and the door flew open, and I stepped into the room; just as I got inside of the room the lamp being turned partly down and sitting on the corner of the bureau, I saw my sister getting out of bed with her clothes in her hands. The man was only about four feet distant from where I was standing; she caught hold of my arm and said, "Oh, my God, my God!" I pushed her away from me and looked at the man in the bed; he turned over towards me, and I thought he was going to be turned I struck him twice with an ordinary pen-knife which I had opened in the room; I struck him right over the eye and pulled me back; I struck her and knocked her down; the man then got hold of me; we struggled in the middle of the floor; I then struck him again with the knife; my sister again took hold of me and endeavored to push me down. Shortly after Kocher and Vogel sat down Stacks and I called for oysters; Kocher's table called for oysters; Bender said "come away." Vogel and Golden were both on the pavement at the time, and saw the whole affair. Bender did not know whether Kocher cared his fist merely, or a weapon. After the assault, Kocher went back to his table and resumed his meal. He also told Golden to "take a drink on him," or drink a glass of beer on his account. The latter accordingly came and ordered a beer. Bender went behind the bar; we went to pay our bill, and I thought Bender looked pale and nervous.

Cox, Woodward, sworn—Was in company with Mr. Hunter and Mr. Mulherron between twelve and one o'clock on the night of April 23d, and about a quarter after twelve stopped in Bender's saloon; no one, save Bender, was in the saloon when I entered; I asked for shell oysters; Bender said he had none, but had some in a tub; looked over the counter and saw a jar with some sheep tongues in it, and asked for one of them; soon after two persons came in and sat down at one of the tables; soon after two more came in; one man—a large man—was the next to enter; did not know the last man who entered; he sat down at the second or third table; thereupon about seven persons in the saloon; nothing particularly attracted my attention during my stay; Kocher entered the saloon in a swaggering manner; looked as if he had been drinking; he carried a large whip; I left before Kocher and Vogel's meal was ready; it was about 12:30 when I left; the man who sat at the second or third table was still there eating; have known Henry Bender for probably twelve years; his character for peace is good; have heard people say so on several occasions.

Cross-examined—Think Kocher had on a black felt hat; don't know what kind of a hat or cap the boy had; when I went home Golden and his team were in front of the Girard House; I left about ten persons in the saloon when I went away; the tall man had not eaten his oysters when I left.

Captain Gallisath, sworn—Know Henry Bender since 1865; think he is left handed; think him about five feet six inches high; did not know Stacks; as far as I know Bender has been a peaceable citizen.

Andrew Bender, sworn—Am brother of the defendant; he has been in this country about nineteen years, nearly all of which time he was in Pittsburgh; he has been on Smithfield street about ten years; he is left handed; he cannot use his right hand for work.

Cross-examined—Don't know whether he uses both arms when he eats; he uses a knife and fork.

H. Reimeman, sworn—Keeps an eating house on Smithfield street; have known Bender about sixteen years; he is left handed; he was in business with me about the same length of time; he is on Smithfield street; my saloon is only about a square from Bender's; Bender's character for peace is good; never knew there was a question of; think he is an excitable or passionate man.

S. J. Wainwright, sworn—Have known Bender five or six years; his general reputation for peace is good.

George Deisay, sworn—Know Kocher by sight; was acquainted with the deceased at a very early age in Birmingham; remember when Stacks was killed; between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning a man whom I took to be William Kocher came to Patterson's stable on Liberty street to get a carriage to take a "short man" to Birmingham; I asked him three dollars for the carriage; he said it was too much, that he would get a "black Sam;" I took a glass of beer with old Mr. Kocher last night; I was first spoken to about this matter yesterday; have not seen William Kocher, if that was him, since.

Cross-examined—The man called alone; he said his burt friend was out on Fourth street.

Stephen Roeer, sworn.—In April last, on the night of Monday, I was in Stein's saloon, on Market street; know Kocher, he came into the saloon, and asked if Bender was on duty; Bender is a boy; had a drink with Kocher in Stein's.

Cross-examined—Kocher came alone; he said his burt friend was out on Fourth street.

Stephen Roeer, sworn.—In April last, on the night of Monday, I was in Stein's saloon, on Market street; know Kocher, he came into the saloon, and asked if Bender was on duty; Bender is a boy; had a drink with Kocher in Stein's.

Cross-examined—Have known Kocher since last winter; he stayed in Stein's saloon ten minutes; Kocher came in the door and asked Kocher to hurry up; they then took another drink and left.

Berthold Siegel, sworn—Have known Bender for four years; keep a saloon on Fourth avenue; Bender's general reputation for peace is good; think he is left-handed.

Cross-examined—Have known of trouble being in his saloon, when he would call the police and eject the disorderly parties.

Mrs. Barbara Stein, sworn—Live at 45 Market street; remember Monday night, the 22d of April; know Kocher; saw the boy who was with him; I had come out of the kitchen into the bar when Kocher and the boy entered; it was nearly twelve o'clock; Kocher came in and asked for shell oysters; they left about twelve o'clock; Kocher said he had some friends at the circus; I would have to shut up; they left about twelve o'clock; Kocher said he had come from the circus; he appeared a little drunk.

Louis Bender, sworn—Live in the Diamond; am a barber; known Bender for seventeen years; he is a left handed boy; his general reputation for peace is never heard anything wrong with him; am in his saloon nearly every day; think he has lived on Smithfield street about six years.

T. H. Rattigan, sworn—Am a steamship agent; live in Bellevue; have known Henry Bender and the Benders; I have been there between six and seven years; I have known Bender about three or four years; he is left handed; he has been in the habit of meals from Bender; I think him a peaceable man; have once heard him go over; there are two stone steps in front of the saloon; I left Bender on the front of either of the houses in the immediate vicinity.

W. H. Lemon, sworn—Live in Birmingham; do business in the old "Fulton" Building, on Smithfield street; known Bender for twelve years; his reputation for peace and good order is undoubtedly good.

Henry Meyer, sworn—Do business on Smithfield street, about half a square from Bender's house; have known Bender for about three years; his reputation for peace and order is good.

W. H. Lemon, sworn—Am in the hotel in Allegheny; have known Bender for twelve years; as far as I know his general reputation is good.

Samuel Bender, sworn—Am in the clothing business; have known Bender for ten years; his general reputation for peace and good order is most excellent.

A. W. Aiken, sworn—Keep a livery establishment on Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh; have known Bender for seven years; his general reputation for peace and order is good.

William Reichenberg, sworn—Have known Bender for about fifteen years; his reputation for peace and order is good.

At the point Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

INDIANS IN THE CITY.

Red Cloud et al. on a Visit.

Yesterday morning Red Cloud and his party of chiefs arrived in our city. They occupied rooms at the Union Depot Hotel, and were met and welcomed by Hon. Peter B. Brunot. After the usual shaking of hands Mr. B., through the medium of a half-breed interpreter, held an informal interview with Red Cloud. After the usual questions as to the manner in which they had been received, how they enjoyed their trip, &c., Mr. Brunot said: You see you have very many friends. They want that the Great Father's people should always do right, but they cannot get all the Great Father's people to do right. They want him to help them, and all their kind tho

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1872.

THE Republican County Executive Committee met yesterday, announced the sub-committees, and put the machinery in running order. A committee was appointed to take steps for the erection of a wigwam, which is a present necessity. A motion was adopted urging the formation of GRANT Clubs in every district in the county—a work which cannot be commenced a moment too soon.

ALTHOUGH only a few hours' notice had been given, the GRANT and WILSON ratification meeting last evening was large and enthusiastic. All the space of Library Hall was filled, and many went away unable to obtain admission. The addresses of Gov. MORTON and the other speakers were able and eloquent. The campaign has been opened under auspices of the most favorable character.

THE Greeleyites are getting very little comfort from the *Herald* now-a-days. That paper perceives clearly how the election is going, as do discerning men generally. Nothing done by the Baltimore Convention, or omitted to be done by it, will change the present aspect of the case, which the *Herald* sums up as follows:

"On the broad principle that the election of Gen. Grant is a foregone conclusion, which nothing is likely to change, it matters very little what course the wavering Democracy may eventually conclude to pursue in the Presidential campaign, so far as the present prospect is concerned. The people have failed to discover in the crusade against the President any sound reason for withdrawing from him that confidence which four years ago gave them the electoral vote of twenty-six States of the Union out of thirty-three represented in the Electoral College, and hence the contest may already be looked upon as decided and the Presidential succession settled for four years to come."

FOR more than four years the Chicago *Tribune* has been laboring with great earnestness in support of the doctrine of Free Trade and predicting its triumph, for the people being tired of Protection, it said, were already prepared to embrace Free Trade. In view of the course of the *Tribune*, the editor in the issue of Tuesday makes an extraordinary admission, as follows:

"Under the Missouri call, every man in the country who believed in making Free Trade a Presidential question was represented at Cincinnati. Notwithstanding this, it was found to be impossible to incorporate a Free Trade plank in the platform without disrupting the Convention. The fact showed how totally impossible it would be to carry the country with such a campaign cry."

We now have the *Tribune* battling the Free Traders as earnestly as down to six weeks ago it labored on the other side. It is not of much importance to inquire on which side it really is at home. Its course is noticeable chiefly as showing to what length those whose motto is "anything to beat GRANT" will go in the hope of achieving their object.

THE career and policy of public men and parties are of course open to fair and honorable criticism. This legitimate mode of warfare does not, however, appear to suit the purposes of the opposition. It is evident that, so far as the majority of the organs and orators of the coalition are concerned, the campaign will be one of reckless slander of the Republican party and its candidates. Already there is a wholesale revamping of the stale charge that the President has become exceedingly wealthy since his election to the Presidency—the inference being that he has used the powers and opportunities of his office chiefly for the acquisition of riches and the feathering of his family nest. Some time ago we made mention of what a straight-out Democrat—one who declared that more than any other correspondent he had criticised the President's acts and denounced his administration, had to say upon this subject. Having written to his paper—the Louisville *Courier-Journal*—that the accumulations of the Executive were much less than supposed, he was roughly taken to task therefor by the Democratic press: whereupon he gave facts and figures to show that the income derived from the entire property of the President was less than six thousand dollars a year, stating further that he had not a single dollar which could not be accounted for legitimately. If the campaign is to be one of vilification and falsehood on the part of the Democracy, it is at least to be hoped they will lie with at least some slight regard to an appearance of truth.

MORE effective speaking has seldom been heard in any legislative assembly than M. D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIER'S recent assault upon the dead empire in the French National Assembly. Though dead, the empire has some friends in the Assembly and more outside of it, and hence every one, speaker and hearers, felt that to expose the crimes and shortcomings of imperial functionaries was no idle or useless task. M. D'AUDIFFRET, with competent assistants, had devoted many months to an investigation of the imperial accounts, and was able to set forth the peculations and various rascalities ascertained, with the utmost clearness and precision of statement and detail. M. ROUHER, *held responsible* for a large share of the offenses denounced, was present in the Assembly, and seemed to have a hard time. In a long speech in reply M. ROUHER tried to relieve the empire and himself of a portion of the odium cast upon them, but the audience was unfriendly, and upon the whole his speech was not a success. To it D'AUDIFFRET responded with more than the force and effect of his first speech. Turning to M. ROUHER, he said, "Have we not a right to address you in the old words, *Vave, Vave, redde legiones*, restore to us our legions, restore to us the glory of our fathers, restore to us our lost provinces." The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* says that "the effect of this address was thrilling, and ROUHER was visibly affected."

In rejoinder to this reply M. ROUHER was not more successful, though one would suppose that even a hostile audience must have been moved by some passages of the speech. Closing with sobbing voice, he said: "Leave me the consolation which is mine, which is true, which is in my heart, the thought of never having been moved, in all the acts of my life, by other than a sentiment loyal and sincere and by absolute devotion to my country."

By these words of her father, Mlle LUCIE ROUHER, who was present, was so overcome that her companion, Madame GAVINI, with difficulty calmed her emotion. The circumstance enlisted the sympathetic commiseration of all the ladies about her, among whom was Miss GRANT, daughter of the President of the United States, who was in the *tribune* with Madame THIERS. We follow the correspondent. If there is any bathos we are not responsible for it.

HIMSELF HIS OWN TARGET.

A favorite editorial phrase of Mr. GREELEY'S, during his control of the *Tribune*, was the remark of FENELON or some one else, that that nation was happiest which was most poor in annals. The veteran editor seemed, from the frequency with which he employed this observation to point a moral or adorn a tale, to consider it one of the shrewdest bits of wisdom that had been uttered for many a year. By this time he probably thinks that the remark is as true of individuals as of masses, and it is likely that, if liberty of choice were permitted him, he would, in view of his present position, above all things else prefer to be known as the man without a record. For, unfortunately for his peace of mind, whichever way he turns he is confronted with such an impenetrable *cheaux de frise* of former declarations of principle and confessions of faith, that not only can he not break through them and thus escape the prickings of conscience and the contemptuous laughter of the lookers on, but he is even unable to imitate the example of his more alert and dexterous prototype of whom it was said:

> "He jumped into a bramble bush,
> And scratched out both his eyes.
> But when he saw his eyes were out,
> With all his might and main
> He jumped into another bush,
> And scratched them in again."

Less than a year ago, for instance, Mr. GREELEY addressed to General BLAIR, whom he is now coddling with honeyed words, a letter over his own signature in the New York *Tribune*, in which he used this language:

"General, I long ago learned that principles were inconvenient, and that he who makes his own aggrandizement his aim must wear them loosely or put them aside altogether. I doubt that you would ever have outlived your present dizzy elevation had you permitted yourself to be encumbered with them. But I am old-fashioned and cannot change my camp or my flag with your admired facility."

At that time he specifically charged General BLAIR with having recently been a candidate for a high office on whom the rebels had staked all their hopes and labors and efforts—of course not imagining that the picture thus strongly and faithfully limned would ever serve as an authentic portrait of himself. So, too, in expressing his views concerning the social elements going to make up the Democratic party. This is what he said:

"For the last thirty years, every American shaveholder on the African coast has accounted himself in politics a Democrat. So every one who chooses to live by pugilism, or gambling, or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tippling-house, is politically a Democrat. He believes in *Vatout faire*"—that "the world is governed too much"—that "the best government is that which governs least." He wants "his trade to move without restriction." He joyfully subscribes to the *World*, and echoes its cry: "Let the people eat, drink and amuse themselves as they see fit, so long as they do not infringe on the same liberty in others." A purely selfish interest attaches the jewd, ruffianly, criminal, and dangerous classes to the Democratic party, by the instinct of self-preservation—the preservation of their right to make gain of others' degradation.

Now all this may or may not be true; upon that point we are not now called to give an opinion. Mr. GREELEY, however, clearly believed it to be an exact and literal picture, for it everywhere bears internal evidences that it was the expression of his heart not less than of his head—without whose conjoint operation the *Tribune* has lately given us to understand that there can be no really vital and effective writing. It might perhaps be in order to inquire the nature of the interest which at present thus strongly attaches him to the very classes over whom in the above paragraph he so unmercifully cracks the whips of scorn. Some of those who have heretofore respected and honored him, however, will have pity upon him—all the more for the reason that he gives no sign of having any pity on himself. This, nevertheless, may be a misapprehension. Mr. GREELEY may perhaps bleed internally while preserving a stoical outward calmness. It is, indeed, probable. Poor Mr. GREELEY.

"So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart
That winged the shaft which quivered in his heart.
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel;
That the same plumage which had warmed his nest,
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast.

THE TROUBLES OF THE OPPOSITION.

The failure of Mr. GREELEY to develope any considerable amount of strength among Republicans, and the certain refusal of a portion of the Democratic party to accept him if he is nominated at Baltimore—the number of this class increasing daily—are points which are making considerable impression on the minds of the leaders of the anti-GRANT forces, and may materially modify their plans before the Baltimore Convention meets. At every turn, however, they are met by serious difficulties. The Democrats in Missouri, Tennessee, and possibly one or two other States, have declared formally for GREELEY, and have all their campaign plans laid accordingly. In those States the nomination at Baltimore of a candidate other than Mr. GREELEY would produce fatal derangement,—the Democracy in those States having placed their *hands to the* GREELEY *plow, and* will not turn or even look back. Still the growing tendency is to nominate some other candidate, in which event even Mr. GREELEY stands pledged to withdraw (how can he withdraw in the States named?) and support the candidate who is the better Republican. Many and great as are the difficulties, there is no doubt at all that Democrats who have been inclined to assent to Mr. GREELEY have come to entertain different views and are casting about for a new man. To this fact, we suspect, is to be attributed the recent casting up of the name of Chief Justice THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, for the Baltimore market, whose Republicanism in ordinary times would hardly win Mr. GREELEY'S support; but there is not much telling now what Mr. GREELEY will or will not do. The number of fair-minded men and candid judges to be found now who will profess confidence that General GRANT can be beaten with GREELEY is smaller than it was two weeks ago, and is growing less continually; and yet to throw off GREELEY and take up THOMPSON or some other candidate, it is equally plain, would scarcely improve the chances of the opposition to GRANT. The supporters of GRANT, so far as they take an interest in these things, would prefer to have Mr. GREELEY taken up by the Baltimore Convention, though whether he or some one else is brought out there will not change the result to which the country even now is pretty generally settling down—the election of GRANT. The central idea, to wit: that the continuance of Gen. GRANT is a business, commercial and financial necessity, is going to prevail. In every quarter, on this ground, Democrats are to be found who have already made up their minds to vote for him, as a duty they owe to themselves and a measure of safety, and the number of Democrats who will be thus influenced is increasing continually. It will not matter much what is done at Baltimore.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A English photographer has invented a panoramic camera, which, by ingenious mechanism, sweeps the whole landscape and takes it on a plane surface, embracing on one negative one-third of a circle. The exactitude of its operation is said to be as singular as the beauty of its results.

Connecticut has a model reform school which more than pays its own expenses. Last year its two hundred and ninety-six inmates earned $67,000, while the expenses amounted to only $66,250, leaving a balance of $840 earned by the boys over the cost of their maintenance.

In reply to a correspondent why old people have such a constant desire to change their wills, the *Herald of Health* says it is on account of "intellectual exhaustion." Possibly this may explain Mr. Greeley's ——

The newest invention is a fan sewing machine attachment, which protects the operator from heat, flies and mosquitoes while at work and requires no attention whatever.

Canada proposes to amend her copyright law, by a provision that Canadians may reprint English books, on payment to their authors of a royalty of twelve and a half per cent. If this bill passes, it will cut off the Canadian market to American publishers.

An ingenious mechanic has invented an India rubber plate to be attached to the stern of a canal boat, and moved by steam in the manner of a fish's tail. The experiments with this method of propulsion are said to promise great success.

Great cry and little wool. The St. Louis papers are advocating the expenditure of five millions of dollars to open direct railway and canal communication into the heart of the Atlantic cotton States and the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf ports; while the people, after an exertion of some six months, yet lack eight thousand dollars of the thirty thousand undertaken to be raised to establish connection with an Iowa road most important to the trade and business of that city.

It is said that every business requiring an active brain demands a few pellets of phosphorus three or four times a month in order to strengthen the brain, and restore its wasted vigor. Those journalists who have undertaken to elect the Liberal Republican ticket are expected to live wholly on fish.

The newly opened sandstone quarries in Will county, Illinois, bid fair to become the most extensive in the world. The sandstone is of a bluish color, perfectly solid, and is being used extensively in the rebuilding of Chicago. Several heavy firms are engaged in developing the quarries."

The Norwegian people is preparing for a great national festival, to celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of its existence in a united state. In the year 872 King Harald Haarfager fought the last and decisive battle against the combined forces of the petty kings among whom the country had formerly been divided, since which time Norway has never ceased to be an undivided kingdom.

Memphis, Tennessee, has a shoemaker who claims that he used to work on the same bench with Henry Wilson, candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket.

Stephen Pearl Andrews maintains that "the absolutoid and abstractoid Elementisimus of Being echoes or reappears by analogy within the relatoid and concretoid elaborisms." The wonderful clearness and lucidity of this exposition almost equals the luminescity of the tariff plank of the Cincinnati Convention.

Buckalew at Home.

[From the Harrisburg Journal]

Buckalew's county, Columbia, and Fishing creek, in that county, was the most noted locality in the Northern States, during the war, for rebels and rebel sympathizers, there being the spot where bounty jumpers and draft deserters made their headquarters, and their counsel and advisers in all their difficulties either being Buckalew himself or some one of his confidential friends. Thus, while Hartranft was fighting in the front, Buckalew had his army of rebels bivouacked along Fishing creek, engaged in murdering conscription officers and tax collectors, and when the civil or military authorities of the State or National Government sought to bring these wretches to justice, Buckalew was the eloquent pleader in their defense and justification, applauding the fell spirit of treason and rebellion as the highest of all State rights. The *Republican*, published at Bloomsburg, Mr. Buckalew's home, thus refers to him:

Mr. Buckalew is nominally a lawyer, but really an office seeker by profession. He became prominent when he was elected United States Senator by the aid of the Philadelphia roughs, and when once ensconced in his seat in the United States Senate, he held his tongue and seemed to forget that the nation was grappling with treason. Pennsylvania, loyal to the republic, bore the odium of having a sympathizer in one seat, and a treacherous Copperhead in another. "How not to do it" was his chief study, and in accordance with this he busied himself while developing the visionary scheme of cumulative voting when the nation was struggling for life. Mr. Buckalew never uttered one word for the Union during the rebellion. On the other hand, he at least allowed his followers to establish the "Fishing Creek Confederacy," when a nod from him would have saved his friends and the county from disgrace. History will record the fact that soldiers were taken from the front and sent to Mr. Buckalew's county to arrest rebels; but that county would from him might have crushed. Perhaps never in the history of the nation had any man such an opportunity to make himself famous and powerful from that great State or Pennsylvania, he sat in silence or dreamed of cumulative voting, while the real forces of the nation were struggling to destroy treason.

Such is the testimony concerning Mr. Buckalew at home. It is a frank statement of a respectable man, the neighbor of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and not the mere affidavit of a note shaver and bull of the money market, to the penitentiary as a convict. We quote it, because it is a portion of history well worthy of being circulated and studied at this time.

PERSONAL.

The first employer of Horace Greeley as a printer is still living. He resides in New York, where he may be seen every day, as hearty and energetic as ever. He has had a publishing experience of nearly half a century. In 1832, as manager of that paper, he started the New York *Express*, and had it in running order in ten days after starting. He was afterward foreman of the *Evening Post*.

Frederick Douglass, upon returning to Rochester the other night, after the destruction of his house by fire, vainly applied to two hotels for a night's lodging, and was finally obliged to rouse the family of a personal friend to find a resting place. There is no longer any prejudice against a man on account of his color, says Mr. Greeley.

It is related that several of the Sioux warriors, when on a visit to New York city, rushed out from their rooms at early dawn a few mornings since, uttering their war cries and brandishing their tomahawks. It seems that they were aroused from their sleep by the yell of a milkman, which they mistook for the warwhoop of a hostile band coming to attack them in their lodges.

The poet Tennyson is a member of the committee which is collecting books and works of art to help the Mayor and townspeople of Strasbourg to replace their magnificent library which was burned during the Franco-Prussian war. The English are doing all they can to aid in the rehabilitation of this old and celebrated collection.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is reported to believe that the whole human race is destined to embrace vegetarianism. He probably thinks so because, holding, as he does, that all governments will ultimately become Democratic, he sees that the party so named in this country has already gone to grass.

It is said that Mr. Greeley contemplates an early visit to the interior of New England, in order to get rid of political mosquitoes. The Green Mountains will be best for him till election day—and the Blue Hills thereafter.

With the exception of the Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister to Washington, M. Thiers's diplomatic appointments appear to have been very poorly made. Some are pronounced simply absurd so far as diplomatic knowledge or experience is concerned; others are signalled as flagrantly inconsistent, and a few are declared to be convenient dispositions of useless but Californois men. Gen. Le Flo, a mere waif of February and September, of whom few know anything, as Minister to Russia, and M. Picard, who represents France at the Belgian Court, and who is a relic of the notoriously inefficient government of the 4th of September, are of the category.

John Strauss, the great German composer, who has been engaged for the Boston jubilee, is expected to arrive in New York from Europe to-day.

Mr. Z. L. White, chief of the *Tribune* Washington Bureau, has been appointed to the position of night editor of that paper, made vacant by the death of Mr. Beers. Mr. White has a good record as a newspaper correspondent. He was the correspondent who was before the bar of the Senate for prematurely publishing the Washington Treaty.

The grave of Anson Burlingame, in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., has been recently adorned with a handsome sarcophagus.

General Joshua T. Owen, formerly Recorder of Deeds at Philadelphia, has turned up in New York as a journalist, and is the responsible man of the *Daily Register*, which has got the corporation advertising.

Joseph H. Scranton, founder of the city which bears his name, and one of the most prominent citizens of this State, died on the 6th instant at Baden, where he had been sojourning for his health.

It is not unlikely that, when the Democracy get fairly warmed up to the work of the campaign, the Republican party will find itself charged with having caused the intense and protracted cold weather of last winter, with being the author of the late destructive floods and tornadoes that have occurred in different parts of the country, with encouraging the ravages of the cotton worm and potato bug,—in short, with having plotted to bring about whatever material damage or disaster nature and the elements may have inflicted upon our fair land. At all events an excellent and promising start has been made in this direction. Remarking on the recent decided tendency of Western grain toward the St. Lawrence instead of New York, the *World* charges the Republican party with having crippled the industry and crushed the commerce of the country; while, not to be out-done in Democratic zeal, the Detroit *Free Press*, among other indictments against the President, charges him with "Simony"—a term which, according to the philologists, is derived from *Simon Magus*, who wished to purchase the power of conferring supernatural gifts, and which the text books of English law define as a corrupt presentation to a benefice in the church—the term being purely ecclesiastical, and having no secular or political meaning whatever. At this rate of progress we shall be saddled with the potato bugs before the campaign is half over.

Causeless Depression.

This expression is often used, but it is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions and must have a cause. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the cloud which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character, and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the causes themselves.

In the summer, when disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints and all diseases which affect the assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in every dwelling, and within the reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be over-estimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country it would be next to impossible to find a settlement, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this famous vegetable restorative.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil.
Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine, Turpentine.
Varnishes, Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds, Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Where also may be obtained the purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly for family use; also Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.

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No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Linen Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
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Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
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Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes,
Poncon, Bonnet, Tapestier and Bellon.
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Linen Suitings and Ladies' Suits.

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For Supreme Judge.
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For Auditor General.
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STYLES
Straw, Felt and Gossamer
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Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,
AT
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DEALER IN
Pianos and Organs.
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118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
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T168

NOTICE.

The Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway Company,

Desirous of calling the attention of Manufacturers to the advantages of locating Manufacturing Establishments upon line of their Railway, will give to any Rolling Mill or Blast Furnace Company so locating, forty (40) Acres of Ground for Works, and the Coal in one hundred (100) Acres of Clay or Fire Clay, in Vigo county, Indiana, from which to build the Ore from one hundred (100) Acres of the Hardin, Pope or Massac county, Illinois, brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them with all orders for Merchant Iron required for the Railway's use for a period of two years.

To any Railway Car Manufactory located upon its line, they will give twenty (20) Acres of ground required for Works, the timber from one hundred (100) Acres of the best Oak Timbered Land in Owen county, and an order for one thousand cars to commence work upon.

To any Car Wheel Foundery or Axle Forge, the necessary grounds for Works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.

To all of or Manufacturing Establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their Works.

Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the Railway will be mailed to any address upon application to

MATT. P. WOOD,
Genl. Supt. C. and T. H. R. R.,
Terre Haute, Ind.
T7th

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT: SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT:
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Wood.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, sawed 20 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, PISTON RING, &c.
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PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
DAVID N. FITZ-SIMMONS,
(Late of the firm of G. D. Hammett & Co.)
A Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and the claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., before in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.
1 Th S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

LOH & COOLEY,
Produce Commission Merchants,
207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments solicited. Correspondence invited.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY
& DICKSON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY.
NEW GOODS
THIS WEEK.

Children's Lawn Hats.
Leghorn Garden Hats.
New Ribbons and Ties.
Black Thread Laces.
Lace Parasol Covers.
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Fine French Corsets.
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White Swiss Suits.
White Lawn Suits.
Striped and Buff Suits.
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Percale Wrappers.
Misses' Linen and Pique Suits.
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Boys' Linen Suits,
AT
EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
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Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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NO. 107 WOOD ST.,
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Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
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Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

POSITIVELY the CHEAPEST
LUMBER
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HOOP, JONES & CO.,
FLOORING 65
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DOORS and SASH.
PICKETS 67
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TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Miller's Screw Can,
Patented March, 1868.
The Best and Cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax.
This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for Sample.
All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.
D. MILLER & CO.,
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
360 LIBERTY STREET,
ONE BLOCK BELOW THE UNION DEPOT,
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A large stock of fine Old Whiskies on hand.

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Wholesale Jobbers of
Cigars,
Tobaccos and
Smokers' Articles,
348 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

DRY GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
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BIG SALE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOB LOTS GRENADINES,
JOB LOTS HERNANI,
JOB LOTS CHINTZES,
JOB LOTS SUITINGS,
JOB LOTS DELAINES,
JOB LOTS GINGHAMS,
JOB LOTS CASSIMERES,
JOB LOTS COTTONADES,
JOB LOTS JEANS,
JOB LOTS TWEEDS,
JOB LOTS SHAWLS.

FIRST COMERS GET THE CHOICEST STYLES.

A. W. Erwin & Co.

Summer Season!
Joseph Horne & Co.,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.
Bargains in Every Department.

TRIMMINGS,
Latest Styles of Every Description.
Black Dress Silks, Colored Silks and Reps, Satin Bands, &c.
Ribbons, Sashes, Scarfs, &c.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment, a large lot of New Patterns open in a few days.
Ruffling, Puffing and Plaiting of all kinds.
White Goods, Nainsooks, P. K.'s, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Mulls, &c.
Towels, Napkins, Linens.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at Attractive Prices.
LACE GOODS.
Sacques, Jackets, Points, Parasol Covers, Collars, Handkerchiefs, at rare bargains.
SUMMER HATS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE.
Flowers, Feathers, Pom-Pons, Buds, Roses, Ornaments, Illusions, Brussels and Real Thread Nett, Plain and Spotted.
LADIES' AND MISSES' CORSETS,
Corset Covers, Muslin and Linen Underwear, Canton Flannels and Vests and Drawers, Ladies' Linen Suits, Ladies' Striped Suits, Ladies' Real and Imitation Seersucker Suits, Percale Suits, White Vic. Lawn Suits, Misses' and Children's Suits.
A very choice Assortment of PARASOLS in all New and Desirable Styles and Colors at LOWEST PRICES.
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CRETONNES,
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CASHMERES,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND OTHER NEW GOODS
FOR DRAPERIES
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
THE CHOICEST STOCK YET OFFERED, AT
WALRAVEN'S,
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IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD
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STREET RAILS
OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
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Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

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Makers of the celebrated STOCK HOUSE SCALE FOR FURNACES, Wrought Iron Lever Railroad Track Scale, Compound Parallel Cross Beam, Heavy Rolling Mill Scale, Testing Machines of any capacity of remarkable accuracy. ☞ All work warranted.
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American Reflector Company
PATENT METALLIC DIAMOND
Day Light and Gas Reflectors and Lanterns,
Also, Patent Reflecting Gas and Lamp Shades, Double Cone Chandelier Reflectors, &c.
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On 20, 50 and 100 yards Spools, to the wholesale trade only. Also, Tram, Organzine, Floss, Fringe Silks, &c., for manufacturers' use.
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBONIA, DOYLESTOWN, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

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REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
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Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Carnegie-Phillips Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, at 86 and accrued interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12, 1872.

The full text of the tax bill has come to hands. The portions of the bill affecting most the financial community are sections 36 and 37. The former section provides that all taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of schedule B of section 170 of the act of June, 1864, and the various amendments thereto, are repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders. This schedule includes stamps on deeds, mortgages, notes, bonds and all legal instruments. Schedule C, including all proprietary stamps, is retained. This section goes into operation on the first of next October. It is provided that where any mortgage is executed and recorded to secure the payment of bonds from time to time, the mortgage not being stamped, all bonds issued after October 1, 1872, shall not be subject to stamp duty, but only such of the bonds as are issued prior to that date require a stamp. Section 37 we give entire:

SEC. 37. That the taxes imposed by section 110 of the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by section 2 of the act of July 13, 1866, to reduce internal taxation and to amend the act aforesaid and certain acts in relation to banks and currency, and for the circulation of banks, or the deposit, capital, and circulation of banks, or the deposit, capital, and circulation of banks, or persons, associations, companies, or corporations engaged in the business of banking, shall hereafter be paid semi-annually, on the first day of January and the first day of July; but such taxes shall be calculated at the rate per month as prescribed by said section, so that the tax for six months shall not be less than the aggregate sum which the said taxes were collected monthly, as prescribed by said section. In other words "the provisions of said section, shall not include money borrowed or received from day to day in the usual business of any person not a partner of or interested in the said bank, association, or firm. And the exemption from tax authorized by the said section of deposits of less than $600, made in the name of one person, in associations or savings banks, savings funds, or trust companies, savings banks, savings funds, or savings institutions, is hereby extended to deposits so made not exceeding $2,000.

It will be seen by this that the tax on deposits remains the same, the only change being in the time and manner of collection, and the only relief to bankers is from the annoyance of making up monthly returns.

Cannot banks exclude from their taxable deposits their certificate account or time deposits bearing interest under the clause "and the words 'capital employed' shall not include money borrowed"? We think a fair reading of the paragraph will justify them in so doing.

That portion of the section in reference to the deposits of savings banks has been liberally extended to the amounts not exceeding $2,000.

Section 39, repealing section 179 of the act of 1866, which provides for moieties to informers, will be received with general satisfaction.

The National banks are called on for a report of their condition on the evening of Monday last.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119¼	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	116⅝	117
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¼	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¼	117⅜
10-40s	111⅝	112
New 5s	113¼	113¼
Gold	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	114½	114⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅛
United States 6s of 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
United States 10-40s	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 12, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114	114⅛	114	114	114	114
Canton	96	96	96	96	96	96
Western Union Tel	84½	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
Quicksilver	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	37⅞	38	38	38	38	38
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
Wells, Fargo Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
American Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
United States Express	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
New York Central Scrip	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	91	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Reading		110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Reading Coupons	96	96	96	96	96	96
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	94	94
Illinois Central Pfds	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91	91	91	91	91	91
Cleveland and Toledo	93	93	93	93	93	93
Cleveland and Toledo, scrip	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Rock Island	94	94	94	94	94	94
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	127	127	127	127	127	127
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Toledo and Wabash	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Toledo and Wabash Pfds	76	76	76	76	76	76
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago and Alton	96	96	96	96	96	96
Do. preferred	98	98	98	98	98	98
Terre Haute and Richmond	46	46	46	46	46	46
Terre Haute and Richmond Pfds	75	75	75	75	75	75
New Jersey Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Union Pacific						

—By resolution of the Philadelphia Stock Board Camden and Amboy Railroad stock will hereafter be known as "the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company," the legal title of the company, though it will probably be called and dealt in at the Board under the cognomen of the United Companies of New Jersey.

—Connellsville 7s are quoted on the Baltimore Stock Board at 96 7-8 to 97. Valley 7-30s at 96 1-2 to 97.

—It is rumored that the Secretary of the Treasury will soon make a call for $20,000,000 more 5-20s, to be redeemed at an early date.

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60½
Phila. and Erie	28	North Penn's R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	35	United Cos's N. J.	125¾
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n.	40	Reading	61¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather is warm with alternate sunshine and showers, just what the husbandmen need to bring forward their latent crops. The season has been backward" to a degree almost unparalleled, but under the influence of genial weather a fair harvest is looked and hoped for. The rivers are again in good condition, and business on the wharf presents a lively appearance. We have few changes to note in market values, and these will be found under their proper headings. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 4@ ₩ cent., 4½@; refined, 5@ cent., 6@; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½@ ₩ lb.; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c @ ₩.

APPLES—Few in the market and sales are made at from $2 25 50 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Fair to prime 65a70c ₩ gallon; choice to order 80c.

BUTTER—Dealers say they "can't give away butter." Some sales of fair choice packed at 10a14c; prime to choice roll 14a17c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at 5a8c ₩.

BRANS—Holders are firm with a good local demand. We note sales at $2 25a3 00@ 25 ₩ bushel.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER—We quote the Banner Baking Powder ½ ₩ cans per doz. $1 75; ₩ lb. $3 25; 1 ₩ do $6 00; 5 ₩ do $19 00; 10 ₩ boxes ₩ lb. $36.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues firm and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 12c; canvassed, 12½@; sides ribbed, 7¾@; clear rib 8@; clear 9@; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; ham sausage, 10c; dried beef 17@; mess pork $15 ₩ bbl; lard in tierces 9¾@; kegs and buckets 11¼@; half bbls 10½@.

CHEESE—The supply is equal to the demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote: Dairy 11a12c; Factory 12@13c; Goshen 14a15c. Receipts 160 boxes.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams 8a9c ₩ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₩ lb; shoulders 4½a5c ₩ lb; clear salt 7¾a8c ₩ lb as per quality.

CANNED GOODS—Quotations of standard brands are held at 1?5a20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50a2 75 ₩ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Hessen's Phoenix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Youngstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $2 25 ₩ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 2 ₩ lb cans ($8 00 as 5 ₩ 10 ₩ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50 as 6a7 00 ₩ case as per quality and fancy of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₩ case.

GROCERIES—The market is reported rather dull, following are the ruling figures at which sales are made:

Coffee—Rio, choice, 20a20½c; prime 25a25½c; good 24¾c; fair 24c; Java 28c; roasted, pure, 29c; lower grades 25a26c.

Refined Sugars—Standard Hards, 12¾c; A coffee, 11½c; B 11¾c; Extra C 11¾c; C yellow and Circle C 11½c ₩ lb. These quotations are for straight brands.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11½c; prime 10¾c; good 10c; fair 9½c; choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime 10¾c; Demerara, choice 11½c; good 11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Country White Drips, 65c; White Honey 60c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 75a85c; other grades from 40 to 50c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Rangoon, 8a8½c; Patna, 8¾a9c.

Spices—Ground pepper, 24c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia 50c; cloves, 25c; nutmegs $1 25.

Teas—Market weaker and prices tending lower; sales at 1a2c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales in a regular way: No 1 74a80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c ₩ lb.

FLOUR—Holders of flour are resolute and will make no concessions in prices, while purchasers buy no more than sufficient for their immediate wants. We quote as follows: Spring wheat $5 75a9 00 25 per bbl; winter wheat $9 50a9 25a10 00. The receipts were 728 bbls.

GRAIN—The grain market, particularly for wheat, is unsettled. The mills are well supplied, and seem masters of the situation. Holders, on the other hand, are firm in the belief that present prices will be maintained, and therefore are unwilling to come down. We quote red winter wheat at 95c; white $1 05 per bushel. Oats—receipts heavy and market dull and drooping; we quote at 40a42c; sales 40c per bushel. Corn—market very dull; we report a sale of car lot prime yellow at 67c. Rye—the market is weaker and sales have been made at 96a98c $1 00 ₩ bushel.

HAY—We note sales of baled on the wharf and from depot $22a23a26 ₩ ton.

HORSE—Sales at 65a70c ₩ lb for 7?a.

LARD—The demand is fair at former quotations—9¾a9¾c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; 62a65c for No 2 ₩ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 50a2 00; seconds at $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 30; bolted corn meal 75a80c.

OIL BARRELS—Iron hooped $1 25a1 30.

POULTRY—Sales by the coop at from 40a50c ₩ pair.

POTATOES—The prices show a wide range, from 35 to 50c per bush.

PEA NUTS—Large sales at 8½c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4½c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 ₩ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾a8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 92a93 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 13, 1872.

Business was again very dull to-day, and there is but little prospect of any improvement. There is not much inquiry, and prices continue weak and drooping.

CRUDE

Sold to-day at $3 20 per barrel at Parker's, which is the lowest point it has touched for some time, and the indications are that it will go still lower.

REFINED

Also weak and lower, and withal very dull. June or first half of July 22½c.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—The *Courier* says: The market set in yesterday with very little activity. The Oil City there was a slightly weaker feeling, but at other points there was little deviation and closed to-day's quotations the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 02½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 03
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 97½
2,000 bbls upper road, B O June	4 22½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 12½
5,000 bbls upper road, first 90 days	4 00
700 bbls lower road, spot	4 00
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 02½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 05
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 05

NEW YORK, June 12, closing 11th.—Crude in bulk 12½c. Refined dull; sales 2,000 bbls deliverable first half June at 23½c; 250 bbls at spot; 250 bbls at spot and August 24½a24¾c. Philadelphia dull; refined 22½c; sales 2,500 bbls for last half July at 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Market quiet; S. W. 22½c; crude in bulk 12½c; cases 28½c; no sales future. July 1st.

ROUSEVILLE, June 12.—Market quiet and dull at $3 92a4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 12.—Market quiet, but very firm at $4 00 bid and $4 05 asked.

OIL CITY, June 12.—Market quiet and lower road at $4 00; 47 gravity $4 15.

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—Spot $4 00. Nothing doing.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Spot nominal at 22¾c asked; July 23½c asked; August 23½c asked. Market dull and inactive.

OIL CITY, June 12.—Market dull at $4 20a4 25.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Empire Oil Works	80
Owner	Geopolis Oil Works	160
T F Miller	Vesta Oil Works	240
J K Barbour	Keystone Oil Work	80
B S Duncan	Penfield Oil Works	467
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	302
Owner	Vesta Oil Works	160
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	140
B S Duncan	Standard Oil Works	1,034
Lockhart, B. & Co	Superior Oil Works	754
Wm Stewart	Commercial Oil Works	456
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
W Stewart	Vesta Oil Works	456
Lockhart, B. & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	462
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	468

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Empire Oil Works	Oleopolis Oil Works	160
Vesta Oil Works	Keystone Oil Works	80
Eagle Oil Works	Standard Oil Works	1,034
Superior Oil Works	Commercial Oil Works	456
Sunbeam Oil Works	Brilliant Oil Works	939
Total		4,212

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 11, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 550 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been fair and in quality are not very good. The offerings thus far have been below the average, and there are more common cattle here than buyers for that kind. Prices are strong at ½c lower than last week, with trade ruling slow at the decline. Prime stock is not in heavy supply and the decline is not so great on them, probably about ½c. Following are the current rates: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $7 00 to $7 15; prime, 1,300 lbs cattle, $6 87 to $7 00; medium, 1,200 lbs cattle, $6 50 to $6 75; fair, 1,100 lbs cattle, $6 25 to $6 50; common $5 75a6; bulls cows, &c., $3 50a5 50; Texas steers, $5 25 to $6 00; stockers $5 00 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The arrival of hogs fair to-day, and quality good. The market continues dull and slow, and but few are selling. The demand is rather light, with prices inclined downward. Following are the current rates: Extra, Philadelphia $4 40; prime Philadelphia $4 30 to $4 35; good Yorkers $4 10 to $4 15; common $4 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep continue heavy The market is well represented with buyers, but they are bidding very low on sheep and are evidently determined to take advantage of the run and purchase lower. Following are the prices ruling: Extra, 90 ₩ sheep, $6 10 to $6 20; prime, 80 to 85 ₩ sheep, $5 75 to $6 00; fair, 75 to 80 ₩ sheep, $5 25 to $5 50; common $4 50 to $5 00; lambs $8 00 to $9 00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Dry goods—No change and little business. The market presents a strong contrast to the situation at the same period last year. Prints are the only department in which there is life, and agents are pretty well closed out. In light grey cottons indications promise to attract attention during the fall. In brown sheetings and shirtings no movement of any extent is visible, and in bleached cottons no further reductions have taken place. Printing cloths are firm and quiet, but without alterations. Other domestics remain the same. At auction the following prices in millinery and ribbons were realized: 21-inch Turquoise épingline blue Mo 61c; 22-inch Bismarck 92½c; Silas Clair 85c; Vert Nouveau 85c; Sultana 95c; prime color 67½c; Lavallere ₩ 144 inches azaline $1 00; lilac shade $2 85; 20-inch silk turquoise light blue azaline $1 05; pure 20-inch silk turquoise medium blue $1 50; black rep& white 92½c; 28-inch medium blue ₩ 36 inches 99c; 22-inch épingline 85-inch 75c; 21-inch do 87½c; 22-inch do $1 17½; 21-inch Crefeld satin black 80 to $1 05; full line of black ribbons No 9 $1 67½; No 12 $2 25; No 16 $3 00; No 20 $3 75; No 30 $4 50; No 40 $5 62½; No 49 $7 70; No 59 $8 95; No 80 $9 10; No 100 $10 55; No 200 $14 00; No 250 $16 50; English crape, $1 95.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—Flour firm. Wheat 5c higher but inactive; No 1 red winter $1 95; No 2 $1 85. Corn firm and unchanged at 53c. Oats quiet at 46c. Refined petroleum unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅞@114⅛.

NEW YORK, June 12—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold quiet, ranging from 113⅞@114⅛. Loans were from 1 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $43,000,000. Exports $962,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm in the old bonds and lower in the new issues.

Coupons 1881	120½	5-20s, 1867	117½
5-20s, 1862	114⅝	5-20s, 1868	117½
5-20s, 1864	114⅝	10-40s	111½
5-20s, 1865	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	117	New 5s	112⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and firm.

Missouris	96⅝	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	73½	North Carolinas, old	31¾
Tennessees, new	73½	North Carolinas, new	31¾
Virginias, new	54		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened steady with the exception of Erie, which sold down to 58, but rallied to 59¼. In London the price declined to 47. The decline here was caused by the report that a London house, holding forty thousand shares, had failed, and had been sold out. The recent decision by the effect that Erie is bound to pay the principal and interest of the Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds was also calculated to depress the stock. With the exception of Erie the general market was dull and without interesting features.

Western Union	85¾	St. Paul	55
Quicksilver	35¾	do pref	87
Adams Express	67½	Toledo & Wabash	75¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	68¾	do pref	87
American	58½	Fort Wayne	98
United States	87	Terre Haute	21
Pacific Mail	38¼	do pref	45
N. Y. Central	97	Chicago & Alton	95¾
N. Y. Central scrip	97	do pref	117
Erie	59	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
do pref	90	Chicago & Rock Island	93¾
Harlem	119	Burlington & Quincy	130¾
do pref	130	Lake Shore	97¾
Michigan Central	119	Panama	97¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Illinois Central	96
Northwestern	72	do pref	96¾
do pref	93¾	C. P. Bonds	104¾
Rock Island	94½	Union	93¾
N. J. Central	109¾	Del. Lack. & Westn.	107

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 12, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm for fair superfine, spring and extra; spring at $4 25a6 50; very quiet for superior grades.

GRAIN—Nothing doing in cash; No. 2 spring nominally $1 54@1 55; options steady; seller June closing at $1 54⅞; seller July $1 53@1 53¾; seller August $1 41. Corn active and advanced slightly; No. 2 mixed regular 45¾c; fresh 46¾@46¾c; spot; seller July 47¼@47¾c; rejected sold at 43a46c. Oats steady; No. 2 cash; spot or June 35¾@35¾c; seller July. Rye nominal. Barley dull; no sales.

WHISKY—Firm at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and scarcely anything doing. Mess pork $12 20a12 25, cash or June; $12 50, July. Lard—free sellers at 8¾c. Hams in pickle sold at 9½c; loose 9@9¾. Bulk meats firm; bacon unchanged; no sales.

CATTLE—Firm for good shipping steers; $5 70a7; choice cows common and dull at 4a4½c. (All steady.)

HOGS—Quiet and 10c lower, at $3 60@4, mostly $3 70a3 90.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton quiet; sales 202 bales; middling upland 26½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $5 50a6 25; common to good extra $6 75a7 25; good to choice $7 40a8 30; white wheat western extra $8 30a9 75; extra St. Louis $8 40a12. Rye flour and corn meal easier at $4 00a5 40. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky unchanged at 86c; August 92½c. Wheat quiet; No 2 Milwaukee about $1 71¼ at 76; winter red western $2. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn favors buyers; western mixed 48a50c; sail 47a49c; yellow western 51a52c; prime white western 56c. Oats lower; western 36a41c; white 45a56c. Eggs quiet at 16a17c. Hops firm at 25a35c for 1871; 10a15c for 1870. Hay weak; shipping $1 35. Hops firm at 25a35c for 1871; 10a15c for 1870. Coffee quiet and unchanged at 27¾a28c; Orinoco 26¾a27c. Wool quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 6a19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a9c; Cuba 8¾a9¾c. Molasses steady; Muscovado 33a35c. Rice quiet at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 13¼c; refined 23a23½c. Turpentine quiet at 56c. Pork steady; mess $13 45a13 50; prime mess $12 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 9¾a11c; shoulders 5¾a6¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 11c. Lard dull; steam 8¾a9c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 11a15c. Cheese heavy; new 11a14¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 24¾c. Flour and grain unchanged. Groceries steady. Linseed oil steady at 95c. Eggs scarce and firm at 15c. Butter dull; and declined to 16a20c. Mess pork dull and drooping; regular $12 25. Lard quiet and weak at 8¾@9c asked. Bulk meats steady for dry salted shoulders and sides 6¾a6¾c. Bacon firm 8¾a9¾c. Whisky scarce and firm at 86c. Wheat active and firm; No 2 red winter at $1 80a1 85. Oats steady at 52c. Rye quiet at $1 00. Corn active, firm and higher; No 2 mixed 52c; high mixed 53c; white 55c; no grades here. Barley dull and lower at 85c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 50a6 25; State, Ohio and Indiana $8 87a10. Wheat firmer; red $2 10; amber $2 15a2 20. Rye $1 16. Corn quiet; yellow 68c; western mixed 66a67c. Oats declined; white 52a52½c; Mess pork $14a14 25. Lard 9¼a9¾c. Crude petroleum 17¾a17¾c; refined 22½c. Whisky lower; at 92c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged. Ingot Lake quiet and firm. Scotch Pig dull at $47a48. American firm at 39a42. Bar unchanged. Sheet 18½c. Tin nuts quiet; cut 25 75; clinch $7 25a7 75; horse shoe 23a24c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—Sugar and molasses nothing doing. Whiskey dull at 87@90c. Coffee quiet; fair 21½a24c; good 18¾a20c. Pork very quiet; sales 500 bales, good ordinary 22¾c; low middlings 24c; middlings 25c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and a shade higher; No 2 white Wabash $1 85; amber $1 92½. Corn firm; high mixed 53c; low mixed 50c; Michigan 53c; white 56c; no grade 47c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—Flour quiet; XX $6 50a7 50. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 51¾; No 2 $1 49¾. Oats dull; No 2 34¾c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 46c. Rye firm; No 1, 75c. Barley quiet at 58c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—Cotton dull; no sales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—Cotton dull; low middling 24½c, nominal.

FINANCIAL.

Allegheny Valley Railroad

BONDS.

We offer for sale $20,000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.

CAPITAL	$100,000
PRIVILEGE	$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities,

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF, G. W. SCHMIDT,
WILLIAM NELSON, D. M. ESHELMAN,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
H. A. WEYCH.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier

ILLINOIS LOAN COMPANY

Abell, Dole & Ferguson,

MATTOON, ILL.,

General Bankers,

Dealers in all descriptions of Illinois Bonds, make Loans on long time for Corporations, Capitalists and individual parties on improved farm lands throughout the State. Advance one-third the valuation. Take Trust Mortgages and Deeds of Trust. Interest 10 per cent. per annum, half yearly. Principal and interest payable at any Banking House leader may designate. No better security can be offered for money than the Prairie Lands of Illinois. We look after and see to the prompt payment and remittance of interest and principal as they mature. Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES:

Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, President Union National Bank, Chicago; Hon. J. F. D. Lanier, President Third National Bank, N. Y.; Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers, New York; Third National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri; Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞Sight Drafts on London.

WHEAT—

A FEW CARS

CHOICE WHEAT,

To arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

City of Washington	June 13	Liverpool.
Algeria	June 15	Liverpool.
Atlantic	June 15	Liverpool.
Java	June 19	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 19	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 19	Liverpool.
Parthia	June 22	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 22	Glasgow.
Great Western	June 25	Bristol.
Idaho	June 26	Liverpool.
India	June 29	Glasgow.
Rousseau	June 29	France.
Manhattan	July 8	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 13	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 12, 1872.

Weather warm and cloudy, with indications of more rain. Several hard rains to-day. The Express departed for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; Juniata, for Cincinnati, passed down at 3 P. M.; five tows of coal passed down to-day. River ten feet one inch and rising slowly. M.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 12, 1872.

River about stationary, with three feet and a half of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 76 at 4 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 12, 1872.

River about on a stand, with six feet of water in the channel. We

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

Vermont Democratic Convention.

MONTPELIER, VT., June 12.—The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention was held to-day. The attendance was uncommonly large, nearly two hundred delegates being present. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Cincinnati platform and favoring union with any who hold to its principles. A. B. Smith, Geo. H. Weeks, W. F. Herrmon and A. W. Heaton were chosen delegates-at-large. These delegates will favor the nomination of Greeley or a straight-out Democrat, as may seem best when the National Convention assembles.

South Carolina Democratic Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 12.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning. The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention recognize the movement which was organized at Cincinnati in May last against which was organized at Cincinnati in May last as the only one in this crisis calculated to revive individual liberty and restore local self-government.

Resolved, That this convention accept the Cincinnati platform as broad, liberal and just to all portions and classes and citizens of the Republic.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the interest of the whole country requires that no separate and distinct nomination should be made by the Baltimore Convention, and that the delegates appointed by this body are hereby instructed to oppose such nominations.

A minority report favoring a straight nomination at Baltimore was tabled, with only two dissenting votes. A full delegation to the National Convention was then chosen. It represents all portions of the State, and includes Hon. Wm. Riken, ex-Senator Chesnut and Hon. D. H. Porter. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Massachusetts Delegates to Baltimore.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 12.—The Democratic Convention for the State Congressional district to choose delegates to the Baltimore Convention, was held in this city to-day. W. A. Williams, of Worcester, and Jeremiah Gutchell, of Blackstone, were elected delegates. The convention refused to entertain a motion to instruct the delegates to vote for Greeley.

Hoists the Grant and Wilson Standard.

HOLDEN, MO., June 12.—One of the oldest papers Johnson county, the Holden *Enterprise*, made its appearance to-day with the names of Grant and Wilson flying at its mast head, for President and Vice President. It has heretofore been an independent newspaper, but leaning towards conservatism. In making making the announcement the editor says: "Men of foresight in the Democratic party, who are candor will permit the avowal, must confess the disruption of the grand old party. The Republican platform contains every vital principle necessary to complete the work of regenerating the Republican party, auspiciously begun and happily conducted by this administration, and before the election it will be recognized by nine-tenths of the voters of the States in the Union as the palladium of liberty and the people's bill of rights."

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention and select a State Central Committee met at Jefferson City to-day. The Convention was called to order by D. H. Armstrong, Chairman of the Central Committee, who delivered an address congratulating the Democracy on again meeting at the State Capital after twelve eventful years. He referred to the fact that the State Central Committee and Legislature in session had first recommended the Democracy of the country to abstain from making Presidential nominations as in 1852. Whether this was wise or unwise, the policy has been adopted and approved by the leading members of the party and approved by the people. He referred to the executive interference of Pre-ident Grant in the affairs of Missouri, and to the manner in which it was met by Governor Brodhead and his Democratic associates, who were rushed to his standard and sustained him by a majority unprecedented in the history of the state. The State living and breathing with a free and political organization which had been witnessed, for five years, and it has enlarged and extended until now every section is in broad light has felt the ground swell incoming which aroused Missouri from her political slumbers. He closed by expressing the hope that the Convention would proceed to the responsible duty of selecting delegates to National affairs. The address was received with loudly applause. Dispatches announcing the nomination of Greeley and Brown will doubtless be received this evening. Missouri has now taken her position in the front line of battle, and the prospects are that she will be found in the front rank of victory. The Democracy of Missouri is unanimous for Greeley and Brown. Voorhees as a delegate to Baltimore was received with unanimous cheers. All eight counties in the State were represented. Among the resolutions adopted was one instructing the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote as a unit against the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Illinois Democratic Editors' Convention.

PEORIA, ILL., June 12.—Some twenty-five or thirty Democratic editors of this State held a convention in this city to-day and unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we as Democratic editors in the State of Illinois repose with faith in the cardinal principles of the National Democratic party; that to them depends the restoration of the administration of our general government to the purity of American liberty; that now above all times its organization should be maintained intact, nationally and locally; that we have full faith in its incorruptibility as an organization; that its cohesive power in this important hour of our political affairs should be guided by honesty, patriotism and wisdom. We therefore pledge ourselves and the respective papers which we represent to support the action of the Baltimore Convention, and use our utmost efforts to carry into effect the nominations it may nominee. Resolved further, That in the opinion of this Convention the nomination of a third ticket at Baltimore will not subserve the interests of the Democratic party, and should the Cincinnati nominations be indorsed at Baltimore, we pledge them our earnest support."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Seventeenth International Congress of the Young Men's Christian Association met at Lowell, Mass., yesterday, and temporarily organized by the choice of H. A. Sherman, of Cleveland, O., Chairman. Various committees were appointed. The attendance is not large.

At the evening session Governor Washburne and a few remarks and introduced Governor Washburne, who thanked the audience for the hearty welcome given him, and made an address, dwelling on the importance of the objections of this kind to help Christian ministers. Mayor J. S. Peabody followed, and welcomed in a most hearty manner. Charles Sumner did not care to what creed they belonged. Let us not chostise Quakers or banish Baptists. Charles W. Sleeper, President of the local Association, gave an address of welcome. A hymn and social conference followed.

The Democratic National Convention will be held in Ford's Opera House, Baltimore.

A State Temperance Convention will probably be held in Saratoga the latter part of July, to adopt measures to secure united and efficient political Temperance action in future.

The mill of the Woonsocket Loom and Harness Company at Woonsocket, R. I., was partially destroyed by fire last evening. Insured for $17,000.

There were three fires in Chicago yesterday, involving an aggregate loss of $75,000.

Yesterday, in Chicago, as a line of carriages returning from a funeral was passing the corner of Despanies and Washington streets, the building in which was in course of erection, a heavy derrick fell directly across one of the carriages, instantly killing Valentine Fisher, one of the occupants, and severely injuring two other persons, one of whom it is feared will die.

It is gratifying to note the healthful progress of educational interests in the young but mighty State of Texas. Notwithstanding the rapid development of its material resources, the enlargement and improvement of its railroad channels of trade, and the construction of artificial routes to open up the wealth and industries of the State, it still remains true that the touchstone of her real prosperity and advancement lies in her common schools. In the last analysis, intelligence is the basis of industry, skill, capital; of whatever influences and agencies make communities and people truly great and prosperous. According to a late report there have been established in the State, since the beginning of last September, nearly two thousand common schools, which have a total attendance of nearly eighty thousand pupils—not including the number of schools previously established, or of scholars in attendance at them. It is somewhat dispiriting to learn that the Democratic party in that State has interposed whatever obstacles it could to prevent the collection of the school tax and the appropriation of the money to the object for which it was secured, but that party will doubtless get over this hostility in the course of time. Meanwhile the immense strides which have been made in popular education within the past few months furnish the best evidence which can be adduced that the Lone Star State is gradually swinging forward into a proud place in the firmament of sister commonwealths.

Flue Experiments in Anthracite Iron.

Concerning the question as to where the first experiments in the manufacture of anthracite iron were made, the Manch Chunk *Gazette* says:

Mr. James Cornelison, formerly a blacksmith, residing here, came to town on Monday last, and was interviewed concerning his knowledge of the first experiments in the manufacture of Anthracite Iron. He was employed by the establishment of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and his works were upon the site of the present foundry of J. H. Sulkeld & Co., and distinctly remembers the building about the year 1825 or 1824 of a stack some fifteen or twenty feet high for the purpose of smelting the iron ore with anthracite coal. This experiment was at the time so far successful that Mr. Cornelison states several "pigs" were actually made with cold air blast. This statement, coming from a gentleman in every way reliable, makes good the assertion in Johnson's Notes on Anthracite Iron that the first known experiment in this important direction was made in Manch Chunk.

Probably the entire great division of Africa never before experienced such a terrible intimacy with that dangerous civilizer, gunpowder, as was forced upon it by an explosion which took place about April 13th, on the banks of the old Calabar river. On that night some watchmen on duty at the powder magazines of the African Company of merchants, in close proximity to the native town of Duke Taon, saw a fire near at hand. An alarm was raised, and a number of boats and several vessels of European companies proceeded to the scene of the disaster. Meanwhile, the fire took another course and swept resistlessly along to the powder magazine, which exploded with a force that shook the ground like an earthquake. The watchmen in attendance were killed, and the shipping almost demolished. Some idea of the explosive power may be formed when it is known that there were 52 1-2 tons of gunpowder, besides a large quantity of rum and gin, stored in the magazine.

The slag from blast furnaces is now largely used for street paving in European cities. It is said to surpass the best natural stones in strength. There should be a hint in this, somewhere.

A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

The French Invasion of Mexico.

An article in the late number of *The Dark Blue*, an English magazine, concerning the life and labors of Mazzini, contains the following paragraph:

"The following is an incident hitherto unknown in public. When that crime against a nation's independence and freedom was attempted which afterwards found its tragic end at Queretaro, a great commotion arose among the exiles of various lands living in this country. The lowering tempests of the slaveholder's insurrection had not yet burst over the North American republic. But already the more far-seeing men observed its rapid approach; and with a correct appreciation of the connection of things, they felt that the attempt of the two imperial adventurers against Mexico was a prospective threat to the United States. Holding to this view, Mazzini participated in a confidential communication to President Lincoln, which, had it been acted upon, might have brought about a change of affairs in Europe of the most decisive nature for continental democracy. This communication, directed against the imperial scheme of the Archduke Maximilian and his Napoleonic protector, was drawn up by a German hand. It bore an Italian, a French and a German signature. Mazzini signing for the Republican party of Italy. A plan of action was laid down, showing how the intervention in Mexico could be foiled by an effective blow at headquarters in Paris and elsewhere. President Lincoln did not decline. He reserved his decision for the time of more urgency. In the meanwhile the armies of the North gained the upper hand, the Confederate antagonists [illegible]. When the great crisis came Lincoln fell under the murderous weapon of Ravaillac Booth, and the plan alluded to was buried with him in his gory grave."

A TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

Result of Thirty Years of Study and Labor—Success at Last.

The New York correspondent of the Reading *Times and Dispatch* writes thus enthusiastically of a type-setting machine just brought to perfection in that city:

Just as the great Morse, forty years ago, was developing his system of telegraph in secret and alone; just as Fulton created his steam engine in the solitude of an humble apartment, so have I to-day seen a man in New York who for thirty years, has given his life to one grand idea, and at last exhibits the happy consummation of his labors, to-wit: The setting of type by machinery. Old, wrinkled and bent with thought, unable to speak a word of English; poor in this world's possessions, the inhabitant of an attic, and sharing his room with the curious creature of his invention, Mr. Pihlgren, a Swede, has come to this country, and after some months of patient work with Bill Tweed and his kind. Consequently, when we are told, and told truly, that he has himself been concerned with them in a cigar enterprise, it seems on the surface as if he was a dreadfully wicked and deceitful old fellow. But the truth appears to be that, in this as in so many other cases, he is simply a victim of circumstances. Mr. Pihlgren represents the great heart of the American people. He represents the patriotism of the American people, and his invention is a boon to the country in a peculiar degree, and it is proper for us to lend our feeble aid to have it perfected. Pihlgren which is emphatically the great city of labor in the United States. [Applause.]

Gen. Grant's Ancestors.

General Grant was born upon a farm. His father was a farmer. He was apprenticed as a tanner and learned that trade, and afterward was a cadet at West Point. Passed through that institution creditably and left into the army, where he served in the Mexican war. Although he occupied a subordinate position, where he had no opportunity of display, his military talents were discovered. After the war was over he remained for some time in the army, then resigned and went on the farm. He afterward resumed his business as a tanner in Galena, and continued it until he was called into the army by the breaking out of the rebellion. You know the rest of his history and I need scarcely refer to it to night.

Wilson was a man of humble origin—was a shoemaker at a time when shoemaking was not so profitable as it is now. He worked as an apprentice, and afterward as a journeyman. He made a little money—a sum which would seem very small to journeymen now, with which he educated himself. He is emphatically a self-made man. He was twenty years in the Senate of the United States, and was familiar with his history during his successive terms. There is no stain resting upon his public or private character. He has been a consistent advocate of the right from the very beginning. He started out upon true principles and he has remained steadfast, and he has now before the people the American people for the second office in their gift.

THE LABOR ELEMENT.

I might, therefore, say that this great element represents the great element of labor. You never had a ticket placed before you before which more fully represented the great labor interests of the Union than in those two men. Although they have been active in public life, although they have been drawn into it at the beginning of the war and since, they are still in full sympathy with the great masses of labor in this country. [Applause.] I might say that they represent the party that is continually calling for the laboring man's party. The Republican party had done more than any other party in this country ever did to raise the respect for labor. [Applause.] The longest applause.] Labor is the foundation of our national wealth and power. For a long period in our history labor was considered a disgrace, but that in one portion of the country it was performed by slaves and not degraded by association with the institution of slavery. In some States in this Union it was regarded as a degradation to labor, and that notion extended from the South to the North, and pervaded the Senate of the United States. [Applause.] I have the honor to introduce to your respectful attention Gen. Grant, of Illinois, [Loud applause.] Mr. Morton spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens—If was not very wise in me to attempt to make a speech in Pittsburgh on my return home from Washington. I have been for the past two months very much confused, and especially during the last four weeks, and need rest; but when urged to stop here a short time and say a word to the people of Pennsylvania in regard to the great issues of the day, I immediately consented to make at Philadelphia—the great interests involved in the Presidential contest would not allow myself the pleasure of accepting the invitation.

Last week, the Republican National Convention assembled in Philadelphia and nominated Gen. Grant for the Presidency, General Grant, and for Vice President Henry Wilson. I believe these nominations require no defense before the American people. Although General Grant has been assailed with offensive epithets by a portion of the leaders of American politics; although he has been pursued with a malignity, the parallel of which can scarcely be found in the history of the country, I am sure I can safely appeal to the nation, and that no one man or party will say that Gen. Grant is a dishonest or a bad man. [Applause.]

That convention was characterized by a degree of harmony, by an enthusiasm as have never been witnessed before in any convention—State or National. In regard to the platform there was no diversity of opinion. All that had been said about putting Gen. Grant aside, and putting some one else in for a President was the babble of a few men, soon upon anybody in that convention, and there was a unanimous call for the re-nomination. Gen. Grant represents the great heart of the American people. He represents the patriotism of the American people, and his nomination is a gain to the country in a peculiar degree, and it is proper for us to lend our feeble aid to have it perfected. Pitts which is emphatically the great city of labor in the United States. [Applause.]

THE NOMINATES.

General Grant was born upon a farm. His father was a farmer. He was apprenticed as a tanner and learned that trade, and afterward was a cadet at West Point. Passed through that institution creditably and left into the army, where he served in the Mexican war. Although he occupied a subordinate position, where he had no opportunity of display, his military talents were discovered. After the war was over he remained for some time in the army, then resigned and went on the farm. He afterward resumed his business as a tanner in Galena, and continued it until he was called into the army by the breaking out of the rebellion. You know the rest of his history and I need scarcely refer to it to night.

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PROSPERITY AND CONFIDENCE.

What is your general condition? Since I came to Pittsburgh I have inquired and learned somewhat of what I knew in a general way before, that Pittsburgh was never so prosperous as she is now. I am told there is not an idle mill, or an idle workshop in your entire city or suburbs. I am told that labor has never been so well rewarded as now. That the wages of labor will buy more luxuries, comforts and necessaries of life than it ever did before. While labor is prosperous, so is capital. There is no conflict between capital and labor, and those who attempt to create a conflict are not the friends of either. They are the enemies of both, and they are indispensable to each other. Were you ever so prosperous before in your history as a city? Had you ever such sure foundation in prosperity as you have now? Had you ever so much confidence before? Did you ever look forward to next year and the year or two following with as much faith as you do now? I undertake to say you never did. Although I am not as old as many of you, I can well remember that for many years people expected a panic. They were sure that there was to be a general convulsion throughout the country, a general bankruptcy. After the war I remember people were certain there would be a panic. The shrewdest and shrewdest business men expected it. The Republican party, however, had adopted a financial policy which was wise in itself, and that saved us from a convulsion was averted. Now you don't expect it at all, and you are looking about for places where to invest your money. You are looking about to purchase real estate on long time with the expectation of meeting the payments. You never had such a strong confidence before.

Now do you want to change all this? Is it the part of wisdom that you should do so? Should you not rather let well enough alone? I might appeal to men of all parties because you are all equally interested—Democrats, Republicans, Liberal Republicans, if you have any. (Laughter.) You are all equally interested in the continuance of prosperity. As you are more prosperous than you ever were, I appeal to you to vote for the re-election of Grant rather than to fly to evils you know not of, for no change that may bring disaster.

What does the Democratic party offer you as a substitute for all this? They clamor for a change of rulers, but what do they offer? In what respect do they propose to improve your condition? Do they suggest any measure of improvement, of reform in your financial or your commercial or your political policy that promise improvement or advantage? I know of none. They agree upon nothing except their opposition to this administration and their desire to get office and turn Republican officers out. [Applause.]

THE TARIFF.

In regard to the tariff they have no common opinion. I believe all parties in Pennsylvania are in favor of protecting pig iron so far as possible. I think there is a general unanimity in Pennsylvania in regard to the protection of American industry, yet the position of the Democratic party is antagonistic to American industry. They have a sort of general profession of faith in free trade. The Democratic position means this: That they are in favor of protecting whatever industry there is to protect in their particular region of country, but are against protection in regard to other things they don't produce. This is rather a selfish position, but I must confess that the whole tariff question is to some extent a selfish one.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

They attempted a year ago to form a new party in the interest of the tariff. A free trade party was started in the West, in Missouri and in Chicago, and that was the beginning of what is called the Liberal Republican party. Among the originators of this movement, there were many who were sincere. They first called two conventions in Missouri, and the latter one finally called the one to meet in Cincinnati. The Free Traders were the only body of really sincere men in this convention; but their desire for office was a great deal stronger than their affection for Free Trade. When they went there, they found a great many good men there, but the great body of them were what we call, in ordinary political language, "soreheads"—worn-out demagogues—men who had been turned out of office—men who have despaired of getting out through the medium of the Republican party, and wanted to form a new organization. Although that movement was started in the interest of Free Trade, when the Cincinnati Convention was held the Cincinnati Convention attempted to leave out the tariff question altogether. Now, my friends, there has been a good deal of clamor recently against President Grant by the Democratic press, and by those who are opposed to the General Republicans, [and, by the way, they will be fewer in a few weeks, although there are very few of them now.] (Laughter.) I am sure you will have noticed that the great charge against him is that he is cruel. But there is a clamor against Grant, and it is proper that I call your attention to the fact that it does not go to the merits of the administration; it has not been upon the question as to how the government is conducted. It is nearly altogether personal.

WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT.

The principal charge against Grant is, that he has appointed some of his relatives to office. He has more than fifty thousand appointments to make; of this number, I believe, he has appointed some seven or eight relatives, some by marriage, and some who were with him in the army. There has been no charge that these men do not perform their duties, but the simple complaint is, that they are relatives of the President. I do not justify that, but it seems to me that General Grant has as good a right to appoint the men around him as any one else to give the place to some other person's brother-in-law, [laughter]; to appoint his own as well as some other man's relatives. Nearly every man has somebody's relatives, and if they are those people have manifested their confidence in him by him in his poverty and obscurity, and are still steadfast in their friendship, and were well qualified for the position, it was no fault of theirs that he remembers and ingratitude if he refused to appoint them, merely because he thought he would diminish the opportunity. [Applause.] You all feel that that is despicable—that it ought not to be discussed; but it is discussed because this charge has been made against Gen. Grant.

THAT MILITARY RING.

But there is another thing. We say there is a "military ring" at the Executive Mansion—that Gens. Babcock and Porter are taken from the army to act as private secretaries to Grant. All very true, gentlemen. They are well qualified to perform the duties devolving upon them. They are simply detailed to perform these duties. Grant, as commander-in-chief of the army, has the right to appoint them. It entails no additional expense on the government. They are quite capable for the army to do. The proportion of officers is much larger than the proportion of the military strength of the country. They have no more to do with the administration than the private secretary of Governor Geary. And if he had had a military man acting in the capacity of Governor of Indiana, These Generals write Grant's letters, relieve him of the official drudgery. They are detailed to Congress, and perform numberless other duties. Gens. Babcock and Porter have brought messages to Congress from the President nearly every day during the sitting of that body, but they had no more to do with the contents of the missives he brings to your House than I know you all feel that this is a worn and temptible thing, and it is absolutely mean that on this account they wish to overthrow the very best administration that ever existed on this earth.

THE PRESIDENTIAL GIFT TAKING.

There is another thing. They say he has received presents. Well, he did receive presents—before he was elected President of the United States. I never heard of him receiving presents after that event. He performed great services, and the people, knowing that he was a poor man, took this method of showing their gratitude. When our *fashionable* friends failed—those from whom they expected the most—General Grant restored victory to our banners, and did more than any other man to crush out the rebellion. When the war was over, a grateful people, from their abundance, sought to make him some appropriate presents in order to relieve his poverty. [Great applause.] General McClellan, who never won a victory of any consequence, received several presents before he left office. Secretary Seward has been in nomination in 1864. There is no objection, as an unfortunate man, to General receiving presents. It is only when they are given to victorious Generals that they become reprehensible. [Applause.] Now, my friends, some people never get presents. They never did anything for which anybody had cause to be grateful. Although they have been active politicians on that subject. Whenever you meet these fault-finding gentlemen, [Cries of "Sumner," "Greeley," &c.] Sumner, Greeley, Jr. Hankin. The Indiana will leave to-night for Grant and Wilson, the next President and Vice President of the United States.

The Washington Corner Band, of Birmingham, furnished the music, and did excellently well.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—River ten feet and declining. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; R. W. Skillinger, Memphis; Nick Longworth, New Orleans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—River falling, with six feet in the canal and four feet in the chute. Clear and hot. Business dull. Arrived—Yazoo No. 2, Memphis; Rock Island, St. Louis; Davenport, Cincinnati. Departed—Petrel, Memphis; Rock Island, Cincinnati; Davenport, St. Louis; Mary Houston, New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 12.—Clear and hot; mercury 88. The river has fallen four inches. Port list: Down—R. W. Turner, Houston, Combs, Mary Ament, Norman Sar, Gilbert, Lecland, Cora Lee, Greene, J. P. Rankin. The Indiana will leave to-night for Grant and Wilson, and will leave New Orleans again on the 22d for this port.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—River stationary, with three feet on Harpeth shoals. An additional rise from the Upper Cumberland is expected. Weather warm.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., June 12.—Arrived—Glencoe, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis; Belle, Evansville. Departed—Glencoe, St. Louis; Belle St. Louis; Vicksburg. The river has risen nine inches; clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—Clear and warm. River rising steadily. Departed—Mary Miller, Louisville; Kingsbow, White river; Bismarck, New Orleans; Kellogg and Burgess, St. Louis; Ajax and barges, Ohio; City of Helena, St. Louis.

A shooting affair occurred on the steamer Phil Allen at the landing this evening between Mr. Kinney and John Finnigan, resulting in the latter being shot in the head and dangerously wounded. Both were intoxicated. About the same time Tom Neville fired two shots at an officer on Jefferson street, while under arrest.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, June 12.—Clear and warm. The river has risen slightly. Departed—Sam Jones, Napoleon. Arrived—Sam Jones, Napoleon.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—Arrived—Kate Kinney, Louisville; John Lee, Memphis. Departed—Tom, Jasper, Louisville; Chas Bodman, Cincinnati. Cloudy and warm.

COTTON MARKETS.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, June 12.—Cotton quiet and demand small; middlings 24½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, June 12.—Cotton irregular and nominal; middlings 24¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, June 12.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 25c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 935, making the total supply for the week 5,797, or 841 cars. Market strong and buoyant at ¼c advance on yesterday's prices. Sales of 583 Illinois steers of 913 to 1,475 lbs at $4 15@$4 70; and 64 Kentucky steers of 1,493 lbs at $5 50@$5 80;